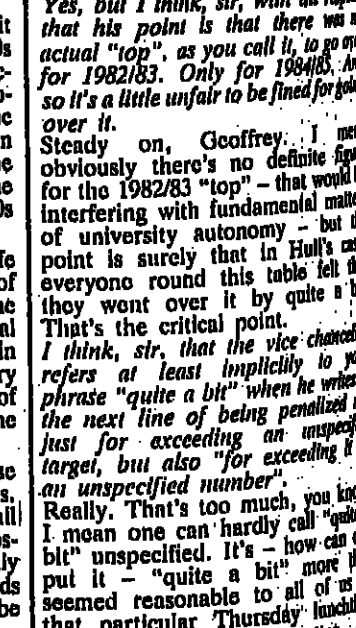


**David Lodge reviews two books  
on deconstruction  
New books in philosophy  
Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones on the  
new cold war  
New blood briefing**



The SED's conduct as "unpredictable, uninformative and inconsistent".

There has been a successful social studies department at Paisley for some 20 years, and only two years ago the SED approved a new department of politics and sociology, with Professor Foster as its first head.

The SED has also now withdrawn its permission for Paisley to replace the head of the social studies department who recently retired.

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## Ball outlines NAB course plans

The present system of detailed course approval in polytechnics and colleges was "cumbersome, slow, and inefficient", Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the board of the National Advisory Body, said this week.

He told a London conference organized by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education that once the NAB had given institutions approval for broad programmes of work and student targets they should be free to mount particular courses without seeking further permission, except for validation.

Mr Ball said that it would then be up to those who supported the present detailed system of individual course approvals to justify its continued existence.

He listed five other areas of immediate activity: building effective working relations with other bodies concerned with planning higher and further education; establishing a strong regional dimension; creating an effective partnership with validating bodies; restructuring the NAB's own working groups; and devising an acceptable research policy for the non-university sector.

In particular, the planning of initial teacher training had to be brought into phase with the planning of other

subjects, and the NAB had to be given say over the allocation of capital expenditure to build a proper research policy.

Mr Ball emphasized four themes: decentralization of the NAB's work to regional and validating bodies; regulation of local authority higher education; the urgent need for longer, three-year, planning and funding horizons; the need to maintain "an overview of all higher education" which implied closer liaison with the universities.

The apparently inexorable trend towards two-year degree courses is gaining further impetus. In a discussion document the Council for National Academic Awards will call on institutions to consider the proposal.

Dr Edwin Kerr, the CNA's chief officer said that the document, which is still to be circulated, would draw attention to the restraints on spending, the desire to increase the participation rate and the consequent need to reduce spending per student. "One way would be to establish something less than the three-year full-time course as the norm for Britain's students," he said.

It would be necessary to examine carefully the relationship between

two-year awards and other awards, their marketing, and quality.

The CNA would insist on a clearly-defined relationship between different awards, proper financial support, two-year awards on both sides of the binary line, credit transfer and academic counselling.

Dr Kerr raised the spectre of some colleges and higher institutions giving up three-year honours work and research if two-year awards became established.

"Ought they to be doing diplomas or two-year degrees with progression upwards from such institutions to polytechnics and the major institutions of higher education?"

Summing up, Dr Kerr said: "I think this is a possibility, if we take it seriously, for increasing access, attracting people on to shorter courses who will not be attracted to the current long courses - but not as a substitute for the existing honours courses."

Dr George Tolley, former principal of Sheffield City Polytechnic, and director of the MSC Open Tech Unit, also threw his weight behind two-year degrees.

He warned: "In the absence of far-reaching and rapid change, decline and instability are inevitable."



From pin up ...



to girl next door ...



... to emancipated woman

## Tolley's qualified argument

by Jon Turney  
Science Correspondent

People using professional qualifications should have to keep their knowledge up to date, Dr George Tolley, director of the Open Tech, told the Royal Society of Chemistry's annual congress at Lancaster University last week.

Speaking to the society's education division, Dr Tolley suggested that those who failed to do so should have their professional registration withdrawn. "It is time that punitive education was introduced into the professions of this country," he said.

In discussion after his address, some present agreed with Dr Tolley's stance in principle, although it was pointed out that chemists did not have to register with the Royal Society of Chemistry in order to practice, except in a few highly specialized areas.

However, Dr Tolley explained after the meeting that his comments were intended to apply to all the professions. "If a professional body is there to put a hallmark on professional competence, that hallmark has got to be kept bright and shining," he said.

There was as yet no statutory responsibility on a chemist or an engineer to maintain registration, but this could change. And while the Open Tech would not press for compulsory continuing education, its job was to provide the facilities to make this possible.

Tony Ashmore, the Royal Society of Chemistry's education officer, said that the society already ran some well-attended short courses for industrial chemists, and a number of universities and colleges had begun short courses in chemistry in the last few years. But there would be problems agreeing who should pay for continuing education if there was any move to make it a professional requirement. The society already found that public sector employers were poor supporters of their short courses, which cost £250 per week per student.

Leader, back page

## High overseas fees policy 'a disaster'

There has been a disastrous deterioration in relations with friendly countries as a result of startlingly high overseas fees, Professor Richard Quirk, vice-chancellor of London University, said this week.

Professor Quirk, opening a special nineteenth conference of special course directors, at Cumberlege Lodge, said the damage was particularly noticeable in the medical field. Although the Government had recognized the seriousness of the deterioration with the "Pym Package" of February, much more had to be done to repair the damage.

It was not just a matter of embarking more of the right overseas students to come, or even moving of students to less draconian levels of fees for overseas students in general.

But great damage had been caused to the universities because of the overseas fees "extraction" of £10,000. Recovering was left to the universities' market forces, there was still a gap of about £50m by which the universities were worse off.

"We are gravely hampered from playing the part expected of us and funds are found to bridge the gap between the so-called economic fees and the fees we are actually charging."

Professor Quirk said that by reason of its central role in overseas education the University of London was hit with especial gravity by the overseas fees extraction. Ministers had been pressed on the point repeatedly.

He said that any lowering of the fees would actually exacerbate the situation London found itself in.

## Sir Keith backs SERC

by Jon Turney  
Science Correspondent

The Science and Engineering Research Council has won the backing of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in its bid to persuade the Treasury to protect the science budget from movements in currency exchange rates.

Sir Keith agreed to intercede on the SERC's behalf after initial approaches to the Treasury failed. A final decision now depends on how the Chancellor of the Exchequer responds to a letter from Sir Keith.

The SERC has faced a cash deficit since the pound's plunge last autumn because it pays millions of pounds in subscriptions to foreign laboratories, notably the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva.

The Treasury argues that the SERC profits when the pound is strong, and should be prepared to make up the shortfall when movements go against it. But council members are anxious to secure some protection against violent short-term fluctuations, which wreck plans for science spending. At the moment, the SERC needs to find around £10m extra for subscription charges due to overseas organizations next year.

This is already creating severe problems for the framing of this year's forward look, submitted to the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, and it appears that the uncertainty about money will last well into the summer.

Last year, ASRC awarded the SERC extra money for new initia-

tives in information technology and space. It may now have to find between £4m and £5m before next April, which would swallow up half the new money.

The council is trying to find ways of raising this sum, but fears that making such large savings so quickly would damage many new programmes. Even if no immediate help comes from the Treasury, the SERC will now argue more strongly that it must find some new arrangement for foreign currency payments in the long term or else the programme will become unmanageable.

One possibility is a compromise arrangement whereby the SERC is not insulated entirely from currency movements, but receives extra money or pays back some of its allocation if exchange rates shift beyond an agreed threshold.

... to girl next door ...

## Scots staff accept 4.5% pay rise

Local authority employers on the Scottish tertiary negotiating body have banded together to outvote the management of centrally-run colleges in order to solve a pay dispute threatening the body's future.

The management was split, with colleges of education and central institutions offering a pay increase of only 3.5 per cent, while local authorities offered further education staff 4.5 per cent.

The staff side of the Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee rejected any differential settlement. There was a strong likelihood unions would take industrial action and withdraw permanently from the SINC, which was set up only 18 months ago to bring together the three college sectors.

However, the local authority employers have now forced central college governors to offer 4.5 per cent to all staff. This has been accepted, and the increase will be paid in May.

The local authorities have also decided to distribute another £4m to their further education staff, and discussions are continuing between staff and management on how this should be spent. It is likely it will be used to benefit lecturers on the lowest scale.

Despite the pay settlement, staff are extremely dissatisfied with the SINC which has been hampered by different offers from the local authorities and centrally-run colleges since it was set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

In England and Wales, union negotiators expect an offer in line with the settlement reached with school teachers when the Burnham further education committee meets next week.

But it was not clear that there would be rapid progress towards a settlement, given the low percentage of the likely offer and the unions' firm commitment to a flat rate element and potentially expensive structural improvements.

Schoolteachers have accepted 4.98 per cent with a pay study to provide data for further salary negotiations.

The first stage of the university academics' negotiating machinery, Committee A, met yesterday for the second time with expectations raised by the 4.8 per cent award to technicians.

## Privy Council

continued from front page

adapt to variations in that level of support," he says.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, had welcomed the proposals on tenure made by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. "It would therefore not have been consistent for the Privy Council to have accepted the drafts submitted."

Since the relevant statutes would automatically have departed the institutions from dismissing a member of academic staff for reasons of redundancy unless special provision was made to override this in individual contracts of employment."

Mr Root said, in both cases the change to the statutes would not affect existing employment contracts.



Ninety-six-year-old Dr Edward Buchanan, who is believed to be Strathclyde University's oldest graduate, has been awarded an honorary DSc by the university. Dr Buchanan was awarded an associatehip in electrical engineering from the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College in 1908. It was converted to a BSc degree when the college became Strathclyde University 20 years ago. Dr Buchanan emigrated to Canada in 1910 but flew back to Scotland to receive his degree in person.

## Oxford recruiting fears

by Paul Flather

Union leaders are concerned about Oxford University advertisements for "new blood" lecturers that exclude all applicants already in permanent jobs in British universities.

The Association of University Teachers said this week that Oxford appeared to have added extra conditions to their recruitment policy and gone beyond the University Grants Committee guidelines.

Ms Diana Warwick, general secretary-designate of the AUT said: "As far as we are concerned these posts should be judged on merit and ability. They should be subject to open competition. Oxford seem to be adding its own extra condition."

The university said Oxford had acted in what it believed to be "the spirit of the scheme" and had no intention of adding anything new.

The scheme was aimed at bringing fresh young researchers into the universities in spite of overall cuts. The UGC simply said research fellows and contract staff as well as new recruits should be eligible.

The AUT is also anxious about advertisements that do not make it explicit that applicants with exceptional claims will still be considered for the posts, even if they are a little older than the recommended age limit of 35 years.

## WUS pleads for refugees

The Government should provide education and training for 500 refugees a year under the bilateral aid programme, the World University Service (UK) has told members of the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A firm commitment was required under the aid programme to assist refugee education in order to overcome the current poor provision which meant that awards had dropped since 1980 by two thirds to about 200 a year, the WUS said in evidence to the overseas development sub-committee's inquiry into support for foreign students.

It estimated that the extra awards would cost £3m a year.

Mr Nigel Hartley, WUS general secretary, said there was very little policy, the provision was inadequate and under the present situation, the number of refugees receiving education and training in this country will be minimal in two or three years.

A new policy for refugee education was proposed which would give awards to students committed to study a subject relevant to the development needs of their country of origin.

## Future in doubt

The Government still shows no sign of being convinced of the need for a successor to the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education, whose remit ended in October.

Mr William Shelton, the under-secretary for education, promised a decision as quickly as possible at the National Institute of Adult Education's conference this week.

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But some Nafte members are concerned that despite the efforts of the union leadership it is falling to live up to its record on anti-racism by withholding unqualified support for Mr Fernandes.

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## Tory Reform Group opposes student loans

by David Jobbins

The Tory Reform Group has firmly declared its total opposition to the introduction of student loans.

A pamphlet by Mr Chris Jarvis, a member of the group executive and research assistant to Mr Chris Patten, MP for Bath, concludes: "All the available evidence suggests that replacing grants with loans would save the Government only a small proportion of its spending on student support. In the short term costs would actually rise."

"All the evidence suggests that the social cost... would be considerable. The results of changing the system would be to reduce working class access to higher education... and to produce a new class of poor graduates. This indirect damage to society caused by these developments may be even more serious," he adds.

Among patrons of the group, which is on the left of the party, are Cabinet ministers Mr Michael Heseltine, Mr James Prior, Mr Francis Pym and Mr William Whitelaw.

Mr Neil Stewart, president of the National Union of Students, welcomed the document, repeating his

challenge to the Conservatives to dare to put loans in their election manifesto. "This must be the final nail in the coffin for Sir Keith Joseph's loans proposals if his own party is so openly divided on it," he said.

The group's chairman, Mr Stephen Moon, warned that loans would lead to a general lowering of educational standards. Able students from poor backgrounds would be replaced by less able students more prepared to risk debt, the group says. This "clear misallocation" of resources would almost certainly lead to a fall in standards.

In the preface, Sir William van Straubenzee, chairman of the Conservative back bench education committee and a former education minister, says: "I think there is a danger that some people in the Conservative Party will forget it was our party in the early 1960s which launched the present system of student grants."

"We are essentially the party of grants. I believe this action of ours has over the years enabled a very much wider cross-section of young people to enter higher education than would otherwise have been the case."

## ACAS called into police college row

Efforts to resolve the dispute which has led the Labour-controlled borough of Brent to withdraw 28 civilian staff from Hendon police cadet school are being made by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

ACAS, called in by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, has been in touch with both parties to the dispute, which blew up when Mr John Fernandes, a civilian teacher on a multi-cultural studies course at the school, was barred after leaking cadets' essays containing allegedly racist remarks.

Unless a solution can be found, the staff will be withdrawn from Monday, and redeployed elsewhere within the borough.

The Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board, representing the local authority employers nationally, has also offered its good offices to try to end the dispute.

Nafte wants the neighbouring authority of Barnet to be involved in any discussions about the future of the school and of its civilian staff. But Mr Peter Dawson, the union's general secretary, said that Brent was not willing to do this.

A majority of the staff at the school have voted to go to work as normal at the school on Monday, Mr Dawson said.

"There are a few more days yet and what we are looking for is a comprehensive and sensible settlement to a practical industrial relations issue."

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## Civil Service looks beyond Oxbridge

The Civil Service Commission is to step up recruitment efforts in polytechnics and universities - excluding Oxford and Cambridge - in an effort to find more bright graduates to fill its annual quota for "high-flyers".

That is one of the main recommendations of a report reviewing the cost-effectiveness of the Civil Service selection procedures for fast-track graduate entrants, published this week.

The procedures have been heavily criticized because last year the commission managed to fill only 24 of its 44 vacancies for administrative trainees - the entry level guaranteeing swift promotion - in spite of receiving 2,300 applications. None was from a polytechnic; and 17 were from Oxbridge.

Sir Alec Atkinson, a former senior civil servant and author of the report, this week defended the procedures, estimated to cost £11,000 per candidate, and said he did not think they were in any way slanted towards Oxbridge candidates.

"We want to step up our involvement in polytechnics," he said. "Not many applications come from polytechnics and we are concerned there is not sufficient consciousness there about a career in the civil service."

The report notes that there is an impression that "the Civil Service is more rigid, dull, and hierarchical than other organizations". It calls for special attempts to attract graduates in their middle or late 20s, the age limit of 28 to be relaxed, a new summer phase of entry, and graduates with third-class degrees not to be barred from applications.

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## NUS adopts non-partisan poll policy

by David Jobbins

The National Union of Students is to keep a high profile in the coming General Election without appearing to favour one party over another.

Although its president, Mr Neil Stewart, has made no secret of his personal support for the Labour Party and its leader Mr Michael Foot, he and other union leaders are conscious of the legal and political pitfalls of partisan activity.

Questioned by Conservative student leaders on the NUS executive at the weekend, Mr Stewart made clear no national union resources would be expended on campaigning for Labour. "We are not a political party," he said. "We are a union of students."

Students for Labour Victory in an effort to unite all left-wing students behind Mr Foot in the knowledge that many would not wish to join or be associated with the National Organization of Labour Students.

The NUS is to put all its efforts into ensuring that as many students as possible vote on the basis of the fullest information about candidates of all parties in their constituencies. It is to adopt the approach of leveling 10 key questions at candidates to elicit their attitude on issues of relevance and importance to young people.

Answers to the questions will, according to Mr Stewart, be published without comment or recommendation to ensure compliance with the Representation of the People Act.

Efforts are to be made to maximize the number of eligible students registering for postal votes.

NUS leaders are convinced there are a large number of constituencies with concentrations of students where their votes could be decisive.

By a majority vote the NUS agreed a short-term timetable for a consultation exercise in the colleges on the post-school education document which failed to secure endorsement at the Easter conference.

The Labour leadership was successful in setting a June deadline for the process, which will involve seeking the views of college unions on the key areas of dispute, principally whether universities should be under local government or regional control.

The Left Alliance unsuccessfully argued for a longer process, involving an October deadline for presentation of a revised policy to the union's December conference.

## Laboratory blaze

A physics laboratory at Dundee University was seriously damaged by a fire on the first day of term. Fifteen staff and students were evacuated after gas from a cylinder ignited and several other cylinders exploded.

## SSRC continues name dropping exercise

by Paul Flather

Most learned societies do not want the Social Science Research Council to change its name and believe the issue is not of great importance.

This message is contained in responses to the SSRC's letter to societies which asked for their advice on the Government's request to drop the word "science" from its title.

The change was requested by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, who last autumn asked the council to consider whether its name might not more accurately reflect the range of studies and methods embraced by its work.

The matter will be discussed at the next council meeting on May 6. Any change would need to be approved at two successive council meetings.

Four names picked out as front-runners are: Council for Economic, Social, and Related Studies (CESRS); Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC); Social, Psychological and Economic Research Council (SPERC); and Social Studies Research Council (SSRC) which appears the least unacceptable.

Also in the running is Social Research Council (SRC).

The response has put the SSRC chairman, Mr Michael Posner, in a difficult position. He feels obliged to make a change as ministers have requested. A majority at a council meeting in January was also hostile to any change.

One of the strongest reactions has come from the Association of Learned Societies in the Social Sciences which wrote directly to Sir Keith saying a change at this time gave the impression that the SSRC was being downgraded. Sir Keith denied this.

On the council itself, one of the strongest opponents of change is Professor Ernest Gellner, professor of philosophy at the London School of Economics. He believed it was not the business of ministers to start dictating to the academic community what the meaning of "science" should be. The word had been linked to social research for more than a century.

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On the council itself



## NAB is urged to take a tougher line

by Felicity Jones

The National Advisory Body, set up to plan the maintained sector of higher education, must start to criticize the Government if it is to gain academic credibility within the education system, according to Mr Stephen Jones, vice provost of City of London Polytechnic, who planned the body as a former Department of Education and Science civil servant.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Association of Polytechnic Administrators at Hatfield Polytechnic, he made four points of criticism about the first year of operation:

- the lack of time for consultation over the exercise;
- the non-clarity of some of the

questions asked;

- the negative climate in which it has to operate because it cannot make financial decisions in response to academic needs;

- too few staff in the secretariat.

Mr Jones said that the tight timing of the NAB exercise had not been imposed from outside by any individual or the Government. If it had been left any longer, no change would have been introduced into the system for three years which would have been an impossible situation for an interim body.

"The University Grants Committee staff number has grown from 44 to 100 and NAB, which oversees 300-plus disparate colleges and polytechnics, has about 20 staff

dealing with a welter of information and faced with making a decision within four months," he said.

Mr Leslie Wagner, assistant secretary at the NAB said that colleges must realize that the rules of the game had changed. "The money they will receive will be related to target student numbers in future and not to past student numbers," he said.

The force of the NAB's advice would not have legal weight in terms of programme approval because the present course approval would still be in operation in 1984/85. But approval in future would be withdrawn if the number of full-time equivalent students was not within the advice of the NAB. "Flexibility will certainly be acceptable but you

know what happens in the university sector when the UGC advice is ignored."

The NAB was the "weight-watcher" of the system. It was there to ensure that colleges and polytechnics dieted and to effect public humiliation if they did not reach their target weight. "It has persuaded institutions to do what in all honesty they should have done two years ago in identifying their areas of weakness," he said.

Mr Wagner said the judgmental role on quality of courses currently carried out by the Council for National Academic Awards and the NAB's role on the allocation of resources should be brought closer together.

Mr Alf Morris, deputy director of the Polytechnic of the South Bank and advisor to the House of Commons Select Committee on Education and the Arts, pointed to the redistribution of wealth which is likely to follow if the NAB accepts the Department of Education and Science recommendation for tightening staff/student ratios in classroom-based faculties.

"Polytechnics with a high proportion of group one and part-time work, with falling non-advanced further education numbers inside a system which is hit by a 10 per cent reduction in resources, will come off lightly," he said. "The others could be in real trouble."

## Doors opened to lower-grade members

The Association of Polytechnic Administrators decided to give restricted membership to employees from any administrative grade, including technicians, within polytechnics.

The decision was taken after a report by the membership secretary revealed that the membership had more or less remained static last year. The widening of membership to include all grades above AP2 and EO1, for inner London staff, had not

brought the influx of recruits expected.

A wide variation in total membership between different institutions also remained although only one polytechnic, Leeds, remained totally unrepresented and several institutions including Birmingham, Bristol, Huddersfield and Sheffield had significantly increased their membership.

The change to the constitution means that all administrative staff can become associate members. This

means that they will not be eligible to vote at general meetings nor vote or stand for election and will not get priority in the event of competition for places at the annual conference.

This change led to accusations that the APA was introducing second-class membership and there were fears about finding sufficiently large sites on which to hold the annual conference if membership was not restricted.

## Tory policy 'leaves Britain trailing'

The Government's opposition to the promotion of independent research is leaving Britain well behind European neighbours in the pursuit of new ideas, Mr David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said this week.

Mr Watt said that during his five years at the institute, popularly known as Chatham House, he had detected the climate for independent research considerably worsened, and the official bureaucracy become very defensive.

Mr Watt, a former diplomat, who was employed by the House of Commons, the country's leading centre for international affairs, to concentrate on his own writing and to allow fresh blood to have a chance.

"I have no doubt at all that foreign policy research has been greatly undermined in recent years," he said. "Yet Britain's dependence and vulnerability on international events has become greater as we have become weaker."

The British Government had become the only one in Western Europe which did not give a direct grant to its leading foreign policy institute.

The Government believed that independent research must support itself through charity and business contributions. The recession, the lack of business funds and a defensive bureaucracy, under attack because of recent economic failures, had all meant less money, Mr Watt said.

"This contrasts strongly with the American tradition where far more industrial money is available. And every European government values independent research more than ours."

The greatest problem facing his successor would be to raise funds. During Mr Watt's tenure the proportion of public funds to Chatham House had fallen from almost 40 per cent in 1978 to 26 per cent last year.

The biggest change had been the abolition of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office block grant in 1980, then worth £45,000. The Social Science Research Council had increased its contribution to help cover overheads, but had suffered a 25 per cent cut in real terms since the Conservative took office.

Mr Watt catalogued the huge cuts in the SSRC, the abolition of the Treasury grant to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, the fall in government research grants, and the treatment of his institute as evidence of Conservative hostility to independent research.

## Astronauts' X-ray mission

Birmingham University this week welcomed six American astronauts in training for the second joint European and American Spacelab mission in two years' time. They came to inspect the controls for the cosmic X-ray telescope developed by the university's department of space research, under Professor Peter Williams.

The half-ton telescope, one of the largest experiments in Spacelab 2's payload, is one of two British investigations selected for the mission. It will be launched in the American Space Shuttle, on board the Spacelab built by the European Space Agency, in November 1985.

The six prospective passengers now in Birmingham include four scientists, two of whom will be selected for the second mission in March 1985. The four are Dr Dennis Prinz and Dr John David Harte of the US Naval Research Laboratory, Dr Lorenz A. A. of the Goddard Space Flight Centre and Dr George Simon of the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory. Dr Prinz is shown examining the telescope, with Dr Karl Henke, one of the career astronauts, and Dr Chris Eyles, a research fellow at Birmingham.

Their protective clothing is to avoid contamination of the telescope, which



will be used to observe distant clusters of galaxies. The Birmingham scientists hope the data collected will help identify the mechanisms which give rise to X-ray emissions in deep space.

The second British experiment in Spacelab 2 is designed to measure the composition of the sun's corona, and is being designed at the Science and Engineering Research Council's Rutherford Appleton Laboratory. The SERC is also the main sponsor of the Birmingham team's instrument.

## DES has no plans to induce more to stay on

by Patricia Santinelli

The Government has no plans to introduce a scheme of student support which might allow more young people to stay on in education, the House of Commons Select Committee on Education and the Arts was told this week.

MPs were taking evidence from the Department of Education and Science, the Department of Health and Social Security and the Manpower Services Commission after completing a series of regional tours to examine the state of education and training for 14 to 16-year-olds.

Mr Richard Bird, deputy secretary at the DES, told MPs that his department was aware that the difficulty of financial support for young people was a problem. There were MSC allowances on one hand and a four-hour benefit on the other, but an increasing number of young people were staying on in education.

"We would need to test this and at the moment the Government has no intention of doing so," he said.

Pressed by MPs to say whether the authorities had taken any steps to encourage more young people to stay on, Mr Bird said he was not aware of any such pressures. Moreover, the DES had no wish to influence authorities in this direction.

Yet a paper presented by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to the committee shows that the association has been asking the Government to consider nationalization of FEAsA levels to remove anomalies and offer some incentives to young people from low-income families. These incentives would be in a variety of forms, including mandatory and optional grants, but would not be to be given until September 1983.

The DES obtained financial support from the Department of Health and Social Security to fund a study of the problem of young people staying on in education.

support to all who wished to stay on in full-time education as well as the unemployed would cost hundreds of millions.

The department said it had no plans to make any fundamental changes to the 21-hour rule which would allow increased numbers to gain supplementary benefits.

Questioned on the New Technical Education Initiative, the MSC defended the funding in the top-up areas which had been cut.

Mr John Woolhouse, director of the TVEI unit, said that all cases went to young people from low-income families. These were not first-time entrants to the system. This might be a significant widening and enrichment of the circumstances. This might be a significant widening and enrichment of the circumstances.

## Students 'fined' £4,500

by David Jobbins

Manchester Polytechnic has withheld £4,500 from its student union to cover consequential losses allegedly caused by a 15-day occupation last year.

According to the union, only £800 of the money deducted from its March grant from the polytechnic represents damage caused and cleaning needed as a result of the occupation, which was in protest at plans for an across-the-board reduction in the college budget.

The largest single item is £1,357 for loss of catering income from special functions which could not be held because of the occupation.

Students, who are taking legal advice, are to raise the issue at next week's governors' meeting. It is another example of the new system of student union finance, in which unions are treated as departments of their institutions for the distribution of funding, being used to try to recover indirect costs.

According to union president Mr Eddie Smith, the amount of the fine was arbitrarily reduced from £11,500 to its present level in the course of the governing body meeting which approved it.

"If the governors had spent the same amount of energy fighting the cuts as they did in imposing this arbitrary fine on the student union, governors and students would be in a more satisfactory position," he said.

Mr Kenneth Green, director of the polytechnic, said he regarded the issue as sub judice between the governing body and the union.

## Freedom fighters fear passivity

The Campaign for Academic Freedom and Democracy has become increasingly concerned that financial cuts could lead to decision-making concentrated at the top of university structures.

At the annual meeting of CAFD, which has about 450 members, held at City University members voiced fears about the passivity within the academic community with regard to the future of higher education. Meanwhile events at Aberdeen and Aston were closely monitored.

CAFD is also worried about the growing ideological attack from the Right upon basic principles of academic freedom. One example was Lord Beloff's accusations of academic bias against the Warwick University industrial relations research unit.

## Chief physician

Dr Raymond Hoffenberg has been elected president of the Royal College of Physicians in succession to Dr Douglas Black. Dr Hoffenberg qualified as a doctor in South Africa and came to Britain after he was named by the Pretoria government in 1967 for his liberal political activities. He is now professor of medicine at Birmingham University.

## Mod's new man

Professor Richard Norman of York University will become the next chief scientist at the Ministry of Defence from September. His appointment follows Professor Sir Ronald Mason's return to Sussex University after five years at the ministry.

## Czech appeal

Falch Press, the news agency based in London which has documented the state harassment of Czech students since 1975, and Charter 77 members since 1975, has run into financial difficulties. It has issued an appeal for funds pointing out that sleeping the protest could greatly harm the survival of many Czech academics. The press based at Earlham House, 26 Mercer Street, London WC2A, has helped send many academic appeals to Czech intelligence in recent years.

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## How statistics can figure in a changing world

Outliers, two-armed bandits, time-series, life hours and even railway lines all featured in star roles at the 150th annual conference of the Manchester Statistical Society last week.

Distinguished statisticians from business and academia gathered at Manchester University to mark the anniversary of Britain's oldest statistical society and discuss ways of promoting technical change.

Sir Charles Carter, head of the research department of the Policy Studies Institute, called for greater understanding of industry and commerce among teachers, closer links between higher education and industry, and more relevant training for the 16-19 age group.

In a paper on the speed of technical change, Sir Charles said British industry had reached a half-way mark in making use of new technology. A survey by the PSI showed about 50 per cent of manufacturers had found "process applications" and about one quarter "product applications".

But, Sir Charles said, this was more a sign of awareness than saturation and he urged the Government to encourage technical change by setting a good example, by promoting the flow of international ideas and by changing the habits of the

education system.

Professor Edmond Malinvaud, head of the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques in Paris, and a renowned statistical scholar wondered if too many statistics were now being collected.

He asked if official statisticians should not spend more time interpreting and analysing the material collected, although this raised the spectre of more official "value-laden" work being published.

Another paper came from Sir Bruce Williams, director of the Technical Change Centre, who discussed the idea of life hours in the labour force - the number of hours spent in work. He said for all workers life hours had fallen by one third between 1880 and 1975.

Professor Maurice Priestley, of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, described the development of time-series analysis - the record of any fluctuating value at different points in time, now an increasingly common statistical tool.

Other papers dealt with the railways after the recent Serpell Report and the restructuring of British Steel, both analysing questions of efficiency. Sir William Barlow, chairman of Thorn EMI

engineering group, said he felt industry was becoming more efficient after some pretty hard lessons.

Professor Toby Lewis of the Open University, discussed "outliers", those observations in any sample that cause problems because they lie so far away from the main results, while Professor John Bather tackled "two-arm bandits", mathematical problems with a series of alternative answers, important particularly in medical trials.

The MSS was the first of its kind set up in Britain in September 1933, following societies in Dresden (1830) and Saxony (1833) and six months before the London Statistical Society, now the Royal Statistical Society.

It aims to promote discussion between town and gown. Mr Richard Harrington, a vice president, and economics lecturer at Manchester University, said the society was set up as the model for the new era of statistical gathering.

"When the society started there was next to no official statistics. But there was increasing interest in data relating to economics and social science. That interest has of course grown exponentially this century."

## Ex-president wants executive seat back

by David Jobbins

A former president of the college lecturers' union is to fight for election to the union's national executive although he has moved to a new region and has become deputy director of a polytechnic.

Dr Peter Knight, who represents the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education on the National Advisory Body on public sector higher education, said: "Speculation about my political death was premature."

Last autumn it appeared that Dr Knight, then at Plymouth Polytechnic and representing the south west region on the Nafthe executive, might not seek to continue after his move to Preston Polytechnic. But he has now been picked by his new region to stand in this year's executive elections.

The outcome of the voting is likely to be known early next month and there will be several new faces.

A number of long-serving executive members are not seeking re-election, including at least two prominent inner London representatives - Mr John Baillie and Mr Jim Richardson.

In the past there has been criticism of inner London's alleged over-representation and on the new executive the region could be reduced to two seats.

All of Nafthe's 14 regions have at least one representative on the executive, which is elected from and by the union's national council. A further 11 seats are not tied to a particular region.

The opportunity is at hand for the right wing to make up ground at the expense of the Broad Left.

## 'Placebos' being doled out

Perhaps the greatest "success" of the Government's response to unemployment is that public expectations have been lowered, and unemployment is more widely accepted as being here to stay.

This is one of the main conclusions in a newly-published paper, *Unemployment in the UK: Government policies in perspective* by Mr Jeremy Moon of Strathclyde University's politics department.

Direct responses to unemployment are rather like placebos, having no long-term curative properties, but enabling the patient to come to terms with what may be an incurable disease, says Mr Moon.

The present Government has acted to remove as many people as possible from the unemployment register. This enables it to answer those who accuse it of doing nothing, while allowing it to pursue its own priorities such as reducing inflation, controlling public expenditure and personal taxation, increasing productivity, and reducing the power of the trades unions, he says.

The Youth Training Scheme being launched in September, designed to provide a year's training and work experience for 16-year-old school-leavers and unemployed 17-year-olds, will remove about 460,000 young people from the unemployment register.

This is a first step in a process of abolishing the expectation that 16-year-old school-leavers should go straight into work, says Mr Moon.

Similarly, he says, the community programme, which is a job creation scheme for 18-year-olds and over, should attract about 200,000 of the long-term unemployed between this year and next.

It encourages part-time participation in the scheme, enabling the Government to remove a greater number of people from the register at a lower cost than was possible under previous job creation schemes.

Unemployment in the UK: Government policies in perspective by Jeremy Moon. Strathclyde Papers on Government and Politics No. 6, £3.

## New racial quotas cause anger wave

from Craig Charney

JOHANNESBURG A storm of protest has erupted in South Africa's English-speaking white universities over proposed legislation to establish racial quotas for university admissions.

The Bill, now before parliament, would enable the minister in charge of white education to limit the percentage of students from South Africa's black majority at the nine residential universities under his control.

In an unusually strong move, the vice chancellors of the English-medium universities of Cape Town, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Rhodes and the Witwatersrand voiced their opposition in a joint statement earlier this month. They declared: "The proposed system would not remove the defects associated with a racially discriminatory system, nor would it restore to the universities the right to determine their admission of students."

The vice chancellors' statement concluded: "A university should be able to determine the terms on which it appoints staff and admits students. The only proper grounds for admission are academic and not race, colour, or creed."

The statement followed another by the senate of Witwatersrand (Wits) University, representing academic staff, which rejected the new scheme. The senate noted that it would place the onus on the universities to reject qualified black students who applied in greater numbers than the quota, forcing them to assist in the practice of racial discrimination.

Mass student protest meetings

have been held on the English campuses and the National Union of South African Students has declared its opposition.

The new system will replace one set up in 1959, when the government forced the English universities to end their colour-blind admissions policies by law.

Black students could be admitted only after receiving ministerial consent on a case-by-case basis.

The proposed legislation has disappointed the universities, whose hopes were raised by the report of the official De Lange committee on education in 1982. De Lange called on the government to return control of admissions policy to university councils.

The real significance of the new legislation is unclear. It comes in the wake of the white minority government's acknowledgement of the need for a larger university-trained black workforce to meet the demands of the economy and its failure to repudiate the Wits academic plan, which calls for the university to become half black by the year 2000.

The authorities have also appeared to become more liberal in granting black students ministerial exemption as their proportion at the English-medium universities rose by more than 10 per cent since 1959.

Opponents of the plan warn it could be used to punish universities which incur official wrath by cutting quotas, or to favour certain races and bar others. Their warnings have been emphasized by the ministerial clampdown on African student admissions to the white universities this year.

## Bulgaria puts clamp on student sponsors

by a Special Correspondent

Bulgarian industrial managers who sponsor university students but cannot ensure they can find jobs are expected to reimburse the state for educating them.

The new labour law in Bulgaria, the subject of lively debate in the media and party organizations, lays great stress on the proper deployment of graduates and in particular the contractual nature of their education and first jobs.

Educational reforms now being implemented in Bulgaria strictly tailor university intake to the estimated needs of the state in five years' time. Theoretically this means every graduate can be assured of a job in his or her appropriate field.

Job placement now begins at the end of the fourth year so that during their final 18 months students follow a sandwich course, spending part of their time at their future work place. Available jobs are advertised on college notice boards at the end of the fourth year, and the most popular appointments - which are those with the best fringe benefits - naturally go to the best students. In theory, however, a professional post in the relevant field will be found for every graduate. Those who refuse to take up these posts can be required to repay the cost of their education.

The new system was introduced in 1978, and the first placements were made last summer for students due to graduate in 1983/84. A number of enterprises and institutes refused to provide the required number of jobs, saying they had no vacancies after all.

Subsequent enquiries revealed that the organizations concerned had submitted false returns on future requirements to help students they were interested in gain admission to university or technical college.

As the graduates concerned were not primarily responsible for the situation, the new labour law urges that the managements who made the false returns should be charged the "wasted" education costs.

potential global holocaust. Hence the recent series of UN "disarmament sessions", encouraged by the inability of the super powers to curb, let alone control, their armament industries. The proposal pursued by the Science for Peace committee has now been turned into a detailed technological, legal and financial development plan by a UN-appointed international group of government specialists.

During the past decade, satellites have been used increasingly for identifying military targets, predicting weather conditions, facilitating communications and measuring natural resources.

At present, only the United States and the Soviet Union possess the technology related specifically to military satellites. But many other countries, including Canada, members of the EEC, China and Japan are engaged in relevant remote-sensing space programmes.

the establishment of its projected space monitoring agency.

Military satellites deployed in the cause of peace would detect violations of arms control accords and serve as a deterrent to violations by increasing the risk of exposure. They would also give early warning of de-escalating armed confrontations and help in the prevention and management of international crises. The process would contribute to confidence building among the nations at a cost well under one per cent of the world's annual expenditure on armaments.

Since the dawn of the space age in 1957, the super powers have failed to agree on the peaceful use of satellites. A UN committee including the United States and the Soviet Union managed to accept a verbal formula by 1962 - but the years have coincided with the emergence of military space technology as an instrument of

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the establishment of its projected space monitoring agency.

## Tight-lipped and tight-fisted

by Niall Crequer

The University Grants Committee ought to be more open, but it is limited by resources, Sir Edward Parkes, its chairman, said last week.

Sir Edward told the annual meeting of the Standing Conference of University Information Officers: "It would be a good thing if the UGC took a more public stance and provided more information as to what it is doing. There is no lack of will, but a grave lack of resources."

There has been a 30 per cent cut in resources during the period of his chairmanship, plus a growth of responsibilities, he added.

He said the convention at the root of the accusations of secrecy was that they did not discuss individual universities, either with the press or the Secretary of State for Education. Universities were very frank with the UGC, a frankness that rested on that convention.

He said the UGC relied on "informed prejudice" for its views. This did not mean it judged universities according to which institutions its members came from, or because of the labels attached to universities.

Sir Edward said there was a "common truth" about the 1981 cuts, which had been purveyed to the Government, that the cuts had been based on out-of-date information. It was naive to think the UGC got its information from visitations.

He ran through the different avenues of information. There were sys-

tematic institutional links, most recent of which were the half-day dialogues which had been held twice during the last three years.

The UGC secretariat had territorial and subject responsibilities. Vice chancellors, registrars and chairs of councils all dropped in to the UGC headquarters.

Although both main and subject committees visited institutions they rarely had any immediate, operational effect. Instead, "the committee is used as a vehicle in which one part of the university can talk to another," he said.

The committee also talked to the research councils, employers, trades councils, professional bodies, campus unions, learned societies, Government departments and Parliament.

Sir Edward said there was a controversy raging over the extent to which the UGC should direct universities. He said most universities favoured a block grant with minimum advice and most departments favoured an earmarked grant.

The problem was becoming more acute because of the emphasis on research. The research lobby believed that university teaching got an unfair share of the cake.

Sir Edward would only admit to one personal regret about the 1981 cuts. He said that they gave slightly greater resources to the physical sciences and slightly less to the biological sciences than was justified.



Seconds count - Maths student Gerry Helme (above), of City of Liverpool College, came second in the London Marathon last Sunday, with a finishing time of two hours, 10 minutes and 12 seconds - 28 seconds behind the winner. Gerry said: "I lost the race when I began slipping on the cobbles around the Tower of London. Mike Gratton got away then."

Of the 18,981 original entries registered by the organizers, the third largest category after engineers and others contained 1,469 teachers and lecturers, closely followed by 748 students.

As the London marathon got under way 24 student cricketers at Heriot-Watt University began their own to establish a new entry for the Guinness Book of Records when they successfully completed a 24-hour non-stop cricket marathon for charity.

## FEU group urges guidance agency for all

by Patricia Santinelli

Everyone between 16 and 18 should have a key guidance agency to turn to for vocational, educational or personal advice, according to a Further Education Unit report published this week.

The report, *Towards a Personal Guidance Base*, is the outcome of a two-year project by the National Institute of Careers Education and Counselling. It was designed to explore the possibilities of developing such a base for low achievers but its findings are applicable to a larger group of young people.

NICEC says that growing uncertainties like unemployment make a key agency vital for young people as many of them are seeking help but are unsure where to obtain it.

"The key agency which might vary between and even within different areas should routinely follow up each young person at least twice a year between the ages of 16 and 18 to find out whether he or she wants any help in relation to vocational, educational or personal problems," NICEC says.

The report stresses the role of the "first in line" guidance provider, including work supervisors, and course and subject tutors within colleges, whose guidance role arises incidentally in the course of a continuing relationship built around some other task.

It also emphasizes that cooperation and coordination between the formal guidance agencies such as the careers service, the youth and com-

munity service and staff in colleges of further education, as well as social workers could enrich the scale and variety of resources on which young people can draw.

"But alternatively this could be a source of confusion, of duplication and of imperialist wars between professional groups seeking to protect and enlarge their professional territories, from all of which, the young person is likely at least in the short term to be the main sufferer," NICEC says.

The report gives a range of examples of inter-agency collaboration. Some involve a number of agencies working closely together at a single location, some a particular agency being given a coordinating role, while others involve inter-agency training across projects.

But it stresses that the aim of such cooperation and coordination must not be to make the web of help so finely spun that it emulates the young person totally but to ensure that young people can call on the help they need at the time they need it. "In the end if young people are to be encouraged to take responsibility for their own lives which we have urged is the aim of guidance, they have to have the right to call or seek help as they wish," the report says.

"(Towards a Personal Guidance Base by John Miller, Bryce Taylor, and A. G. Watts of NICEC, published by FEU. Copies available free from Publication Despatch Centre, Department of Education and Science, Honeywell Lane, Canons Park, Stanmore, Middx HA7 1AZ).

## British philosophers encouraged to think Continental

The first in a course of lectures being run London University's extra-mural department in association with the British Society of Aesthetics has proved a success.

The popularity of the course on Modern German Philosophy and the Arts is another sign that continental philosophers are becoming more influential in this country, set against the Oxford analytic school which has dominated British philosophy for several decades.

The society, founded in 1960, has reflected this dominance until recently when it approached the extra-mural department to see if it would mount a series of lectures which reflected some of the thinkers in the continental tradition.

The course organizer Carolyn Wilde said: "British philosophy is very linguistic and analytic and we thought that it should be broadened out for people. The debate about the social and political role of the

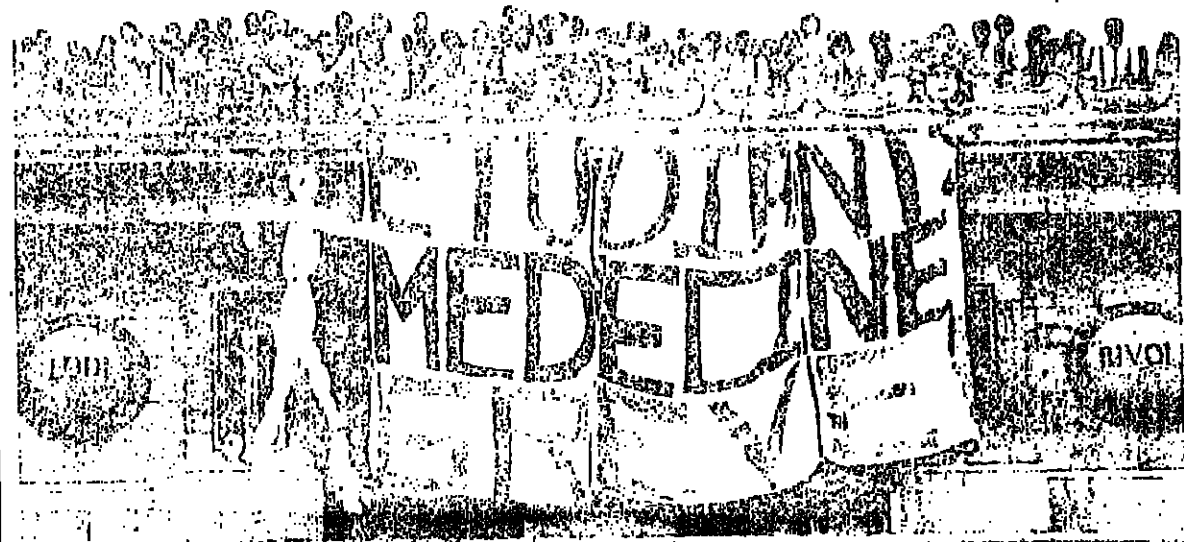
arts has been far more central and forceful in German twentieth century philosophy than in British philosophy."

The first lecture on Heidegger given by Gregory Des Jardins, a visiting lecturer to Warwick University from the USA, attracted more than 50 people. Future lectures include those given by Terry Eagleton, a fellow at Wadham, Oxford on Walter Benjamin of the Frankfurt School, Julian Roberts from Cam-

bridge College of Technology and the sociologist Theodor Adorno and Heinz Lubasz of Essex University will be lecturing on Marcuse.

The extra-mural department is also to hold a weekend school in this topic during the middle of May.

Therefore it did not support "independent engineering" because it took place at a "technological" university, nor did it ignore Arts courses at the same university.



Political operation - striking medical students occupied the Arc de Triomphe in Paris last week to publicize their objection to a new sixth-year exam. Their two-month-old stoppage is backed by hospital doctors who walked out three weeks ago in protest against government reforms aimed at reducing their numbers, which have trebled in the past 20 years.

## \$50m boost for Soviet studies fund

from E. Patrick McQuaid

CAMBRIDGE Legislation has been introduced in both chambers of the United States Congress to bolster research and understanding of the Soviet Union with a \$50m endowment. Interest earned on the money would fund projects already underway as well as launch new initiatives at three existing institutions which conduct research on Eastern bloc affairs.

The new bill is the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983. The three institutions earmarked for the funds are the National Council for Soviet and East European Research, the Smithsonian Institution's Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars, and the International Research and Exchanges Board. The last was established by the American Council of Learned Societies in New York to manage exchanges between American, Soviet and East European institutions.

The former American ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr W. Averell Harrington, who last year donated \$10m to Columbia University for the establishment of a Soviet studies centre observed that such scholarship enjoyed only sporadic encouragement, with the government "feeding its growth one year and starving it the next".

The funds would go to finance a series of fellowships at graduate and post-doctoral levels for advanced training in policy issues and questions of Soviet and East European development and establish a national clearing house on Soviet-related research. It would also provide money for seminars and for visits to these countries.

## Cash chaos halts enrolment

from James Hutchinson

BONN

One of West Germany's biggest universities, the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt which has nearly 30,000 students, has stopped further enrolment for the 1983/84 winter term because of a cash shortage. It has imposed a *numerus clausus* for all subjects.

This drastic and unique step follows the failure of the state government of Hesse, a minority administration, to bring its budget through parliament. According to the university, this means that its financial resources would be cut by a third.

The government, run by the Social Democrats, condemned the univer-

sity's action as an "unnecessary spectacle". There was no cause for panic, it insisted, since the government would ensure that the state's universities and other centres of higher education could continue to function properly.

But the Christian Democrat opposition has accused the government of pursuing an educational policy that was bound to lead to chaos. The universities, it pointed out, were being urged to take on more and more students while there was a ban on the further recruitment of staff.

The Christian Democrats claimed there was not enough money to buy books or to repair technical equipment, while research at the state universities had been at a standstill for a long time.

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## Martin Bulmer asks what government research has to offer academic social science

### A suitable case for state aid

Much of the recent debate over the utility of academic social science – for example, in connection with the Rothschild review of the Social Science Research Council – focused on what academics could or could not offer government. Far less attention has been paid to what government social research and social statistics may be able to offer social science. Yet this is an important issue, for recent changes in the shape of social science in Britain have implied a view of the balance between “in-house” government social research and external research done in universities and institutes. Cutbacks in government statistics and research – publicized in the case of the Rayner review of the Governmental Statistical Service, but more severe and less noticed in the case of departmental social research units, some of which have disappeared – imply that more of the work they have done will in future be done by academic researchers. The reshaping of the SSRC is seen by some as a sign that it will be more responsive to the demands of policy makers. Yet no one has systematically examined the case for locating research in particular settings and assessing the relative merits of funding through, say, the Department of Health and Social Security as opposed to the SSRC. Rothschild was expected to make some observations on “in-house” versus research council support, but concentrated exclusively upon a reasoned and critical defence of the SSRC. The growing literature on the applications of social science is almost all from the outside looking in rather than from the inside looking out.

To the researcher inside government, social research appears to be a professional activity defined by a distinctive product, usable results. Social research in this sense is distinct from the academic disciplines which constitute the social sciences. Professional social researchers in government are oriented primarily to practical problems, and draw on the constituent disciplines of the social sciences only to the extent that they can provide leverage upon these problems. (The strength of economics as a subject within Whitehall owes a good deal to the leverage which Keynesian theory seemed to provide upon real-world problems.) The social sciences as disciplines, on the other hand, are corporations of scholars pursuing knowledge within an intellectual framework provided by leading figures in a discipline, past and present. Universities are corporations of disciplines, collectively committed to the pursuit of learning through the advancement of discipline-based knowledge. This is a different calling from that of social science, which is a professional activity which produces results that are ultimately of practical utility. This difference between social research and social science runs right through the history of British social inquiry, and partly accounts for the very wide gulf that separates academic from non-academic social science research in this country.

The explanation also lies inside the universities. Different professions have been differentially incorporated into universities. Law and medicine, classically, have been most closely integrated, academic departments providing the theoretical underpinning and basic education for the practical activities of lawyers and doctors. Lawyers obtained their later practical training outside the university, trainee doctors within it, in that specially created institution, the medical school, linked on the one side to academic departments of anatomy, physiology and biochemistry and on the other to the teaching hospital in which training and treatment of patients were combined. Other professions have had more or less close links with academic departments. Statistics, accountancy and social work, for example, are all academic subjects which usually form distinct departments or sub-departments and have strong links to professional practice and an important role in professional or pre-professional training. That relationship varies. In statistics, bodies like the Royal Statistical Society link academics and practitioners, often making the practitioners seem rather academic. In social work teaching, the academic orientation is much more practice-oriented, tending to emphasize the common bonds between teachers and practitioners and putting less weight on research in the subject.

Yet other professional activities – those of actuaries, tax inspectors and social researchers, for example – have lacked altogether or have only had a precarious foothold in the academic world. The gulf which exists between government social research and academic social science owes a lot to the former's interdisciplinary character and practical orientation both of which distance it from social science disciplines. Of course people trained in sociology, social psychology, anthropology and political science go to work as social researchers in government, but once there, their orientation and professional outlook become distanced from the disciplines in which they were originally trained. The links which may be sustained in subjects such as law, accountancy or statistics become attenuated in the gap between social research practice and social science as an academic discipline.

The distance between government social research and academic is, however, not a uniform one. It can vary considerably. It may therefore be useful to consider the forms which this relationship can take. At least five may be distinguished.

1: Academic annexation, where the academic discipline takes over a branch of applied social research. This has happened most clearly in psychology. The use of psychological testing in the armed forces and in government began in the United States during the First World War. Since then it has become an established branch of applied psychology,

whose products go to work in government as professional psychologists. Psychologists working in government are first and foremost psychologists, and retain firm links with academic psychology.

2: Autonomy, on the other hand, is characteristic of some parts of government which do not have strong professional links to the academic world. The Social Survey Division of OPCS is a case in point. Its staff are professional survey researchers. The Government Social Survey developed in large measure independently of any academic discipline, though there has been some peripheral contact with individual academics. Essentially, it is an autonomous organization. Such an autonomous organization has to be to and from commercial market research, itself largely insulated from academic social science.

3: Application is a mode where “in-house” government researchers draw on a body of academic research and design their own research programme to complement it, with more emphasis upon tactical, practical and action-oriented projects. The relationship between the Home Office Research and Planning Unit and the Cambridge Institute of Criminology has been of this kind, a particularly close and symbiotic one because the Home Office originally financed the institute. Work in the Department of Employment on industrial relations has stood in a similar relation to industrial sociology and industrial psychology.

4: Alienation and anomie has been characteristic less of a particular area than a general problem in the main “social” areas of government – law and order, race, education, health, for example. New graduates in social science have often experienced considerable difficulty in adapting to the



Gathering statistics for the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Just one area of government social research

very different time scales and intellectual orientations of government research. In some areas this has been linked to intellectual differences, for example between mainstream criminology and the “new” criminology and sociology of deviance. (See R. V. Clarke's article “The effectiveness of graduate education in sociology,” *Sociology* Vol. 15, November 1981.)

5: Academic incorporation is the opposite of academic annexation. Instead of academic social scientists taking over an area of research, government researchers may take on some of the attributes of academics. This process is clearest in the case of statisticians, and was personified when Claus Moser moved in the mid-1960s from a chair at the London School of Economics to become head of the Government Statistical Service. Professional discussion at the Royal Statistical Society commission involves academic and government statisticians equally (as well as other practitioners), a balance reflected in the officers of the society.

The contribution which government social research may make to social science is conditioned by the setting in which it takes place. It is my impression that autonomy, application or alienation and anomie are more common than academic annexation or incorporation, where the fit is tightest. Statistics and applied psychology are somewhat exceptional in the close links which have developed across the divide. Application involves some collaboration, though a clear division of labour between basic and applied research. Autonomy, or alienation and anomie are very characteristic, where the meshing between government work and universities is slightest.

Some of the reasons for this state of affairs lies in the predispositions of social scientists towards government work. Others derive from the lack of understanding among some social scientists about what research in government is really like. Some radical social scientists are deeply suspicious of the state and all its works. On the other side there is a degree of isolation of government researchers from academic work, the relevance of which to their practical concerns is not always apparent. A necessary condition for greater contact between government social research to social science is better communication. The creation of the Social Research Association has been an important first step, since its membership spans the divide. What is also needed is more bridge-building, more coordination (in which the SSRC should play a greater role) and more fighting of battles in common. Cuts in University Grants Committee-funded social science and government research and statistics are rarely linked, and one would be frequently aware from the press that the two sides had interests in common. One of the obstacles to better communication, it has to be said, is a certain degree of condescension by sections of the academic social science community towards social researchers working in practical contexts.

Changes in the job market for their students, if nothing else, are likely to change this.

Attitudes may also change if some of the specific actual and potential contributions of government social research are appreciated. These are several. Potentially, government social researchers could do much to illuminate the policy-making process. They are much closer to policy makers and more familiar with what they are doing. A good deal of academic work on policy is not based on first-hand data. Government researchers can throw light on how policy is formulated and how knowledge feeds into government.

Access to data is often also superior, in two senses. There is access to bodies of administrative records which can be used for certain research purposes and which are closed to outsiders. And there is a greater probability “in-house” of getting permission to do first-hand research in relatively inaccessible contexts (for example, prisons). Government social researchers should do as much as possible to exploit these opportunities, and there are signs that they are doing so (“Fight to see Home Office files” *THES* April 8). Academic social scientists appreciate insufficiently the virtues of the large-scale data sets planned, maintained and managed by government social researchers. These include the General

Household Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey. Economists have perhaps been most energetic in exploiting such sources, and there have been notable studies of poverty using GHS and FES data. But very much more could be done. Government social researchers have a key role to play in communicating their potential to academics. (For one example, see C. Hakim, *Secondary Analysis in Social Research*, 1982.) Government conducts research on a relatively large scale, particularly in the OPCS Social Survey Division. This is a large and complex research organization which has no parallel in the academic world, and a form about which many academic social scientists are distinctly ambivalent. It is an important centre for the development of expertise for the practice of social survey research, but this is hindered by its relative lack of communication with academics. There are now other rivals, such as the SCPR-City University Survey Methods Centre.

The potential training function of government social researchers is considerable. This has two sides. The relatively underdeveloped state of research methodology, particularly in subjects like sociology and political science, requires attention. More training in social research needs to be provided at graduate level, though there are already some pioneering courses. But even when this is, there is nothing like the medical school in which practical experience can be gained. Potentially a great

deal could be achieved by training placements for graduate students in government research divisions, as well as by secondments of existing staff in both directions between government research units and social science departments.

Government (and local government) social research also can offer career employment in research, whereas research staff in universities suffer chronic job insecurity, moving from one short-term contract to another. The advantages of a career in government research are increasingly apparent as the academic job market shrinks. The greater number of openings in applied social research may in the medium term open the eyes of social scientists to some of the benefits to be gained from greater interchange.

One avenue for improved communication is undoubtedly common participation in meetings of learned societies and study groups. The more government researchers and academics can meet in these settings, the better for both. Even more critical is publication of research results. Here the constraints on those working in government are considerable, but efforts must be made to improve their situation. The right to publish is an essential one for free inquiry and one which must be fought for at all times. Where there are constraints, the right to partial publication or some publication must be insisted upon, and the social science community can play its part in pressing for this (cf David Donnison's address to the Social Research Association in December, *THES* January 7, 1983). More ingenuity should be used in seeking a degree of anonymity or selectivity in negotiating publication. Hecla and Wildavsky's *The Private Government of Public Money*, which gives a brilliant view of Treasury control at work, shows what access-with-strings can achieve. Such arrangements are not necessarily debasing. Government research divisions and units should try to publicize their own publications more effectively, by sending out review copies to journals as well as to the press. Social researchers in government should try to contribute more articles to academic journals, particularly in applied fields such as social policy, public policy, health, industrial relations, criminology or education. Thus can national and international scholarly communication be fostered.

Some of these things are being done already to some extent, but they are not very common. The gulf between government social research and academic social science remains a relatively wide one. It is one that none of us can afford to leave unbridged.

The author is lecturer in social administration at the London School of Economics and a former member of the Government Statistical Service. This article is based on a lecture given to the Conference of Social Science Research Officers at the Civil Service College in January 1983.

## BOOKS

### Books about books about books

by David Lodge

*On Deconstruction: theory and criticism after structuralism* by Jonathan Culler  
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £16.95 and \$6.95  
ISBN 0 7100 9502 3 and 9523 6  
*Deconstruction: theory and practice* by Christopher Norris  
Methuen, £2.95  
ISBN 0 416 32070 8

And all these people about her, what aim had they save to make new books out of those already existing, that yet newer books might in turn be made out of theirs?

Thus Marian Yale, in Gissing's *New Grub Street*, seated at her desk in the British Museum Reading Room – this huge library, growing into unworldly, threatening to become a trackless desert of print – how intolerably it weighed upon the spirit!

It's a moment of *la nausée* that most scholars and graduate students will admit to having felt at some low ebb of their lives, while the layman the passage no doubt epitomizes the self-evident futility of literary research.

Both the books under review are books about books about books, but unapologetically so. For one of the axioms of the deconstructionist discourse to which they sympathetically address themselves is that so far from being a perverse or decadent or parasitic activity, the production of such books is entirely logical and indeed inescapable. All books are indeed about books about books, whether or not they explicitly acknowledge their citations, misprisions and reworkings of precursor texts, and in this respect literary and critical discourse (the distinction between the two as primary and secondary being regarded as nugatory) merely makes manifest the condition of all discourse – which is that everything we say depends upon something, upon many things, having been said before. Paradoxically, *langue*, the system of rules and possibilities that allows us to speak, never existed prior to and independent of *parole*, the body or “text” of human speech acts that extends to the horizons of our possible knowledge. In Derrida's aphorism, “Il n'y a pas de hors-texte.” There is nothing outside the text. Every utterance is part of a series whose origin is undiscoverable and whose continuation is unstoppable. Hence books about books about books.

These two, however, belong to a special and well-recognized sub-class of “about books”, namely the critical survey which aims to describe, synthesize, and evaluate an existing body of work, rather than to carry it forward by some radically new step; and as such they are placed in a very interesting and delicate relationship to their subject matter, because the project implies the possibility of a metalanguage which the subject matter denies.

It should be impossible to give a “fair”, “objective”, “disinterested” account of deconstruction, since deconstruction denies the possibility of any ground of neutrality from which it could be judged. It would seem to follow that you must be either for or against deconstruction – that you can only expound it from inside, as a convert or believer, and that to be outside it is to either ignore it or oppose it. I express myself conditionally because it seems to me that although most discussion of deconstruction has been polarized in precisely that way, both Professor Culler and Dr Norris have in fact succeeded in doing the nearly impossible, or in nearly doing the impossible, namely, to give an account of deconstruction that is reasonable, lucid and fair. Of course I must admit to being biased in favour of reason, lucidity and fair-play. More

engagé readers might complain that Professor Culler and Dr Norris have made deconstruction seem either less liberating or less mischievous than it really is.

Interestingly enough, Norris begins by making this kind of point against Culler's *Structuralist Poetics* (1975), to which *On Deconstruction* is an acknowledged sequel. The success of the earlier book, its widespread acceptance in British and American academic circles as the definitive guide to European literary structuralism of the 1960s and early 1970s, was, Norris suggests, due to the fact that it offered, via a theory of literary “competence” analogous to Chomsky's linguistic competence, a *rapprochement* between Anglo-American intuitive-empirical critical practice, and structuralism's “scientific” investigation of the systematic aspects of literary discourse. It's certainly true that in the last chapter of *Structuralist Poetics*, Culler expressed considerable reservations about the more subversive and “uncanny” speculations concerning the relations between language, text and world that were beginning to emerge out of the structuralist project, especially under the inspiration of Jacques Derrida. A large part of *On Deconstruction* is devoted to a scrupulous, respectful and largely sympathetic exposition of a conversion to deconstruction, since the mid-seventies – though he never explicitly says so. He certainly does not write with the elation and arrogance of someone who has suddenly seen the light or joined the elect, but rather as one who has been slowly convinced by patient inquiry, and his exposition is persuasive precisely because it leads the reader through the same step-by-step process.

He approaches his subject first by considering feminist criticism – an unexpected but very illuminating procedure. In reversing the hierarchical opposition *man/woman* (in which the superiority of the first term has been assumed for so long that it has come to seem “natural”), he makes a female rather than a male reader, thus revealing all kinds of previously suppressed meanings in a given text, feminist criticism performs one stage of a classic deconstructionist move – but only one stage. It is not enough to reverse received hierarchical oppositions, which only produces another kind of bias or bad faith – one must call into question the absoluteness or necessity of the opposition itself. The more thoughtfully feminist criticism investigates what is entailed in the idea of “reading as a woman”, the more problematic the concept of woman, and reading, becomes.

For a woman and reading, becomes is not to repeat to read as a woman is not to repeat an identity or an experience that is given but to play a role which she constructs with reference to her identity as a woman, which is also a construct . . .

The same lesson emerges from an examination of Stanley Fish's reader-response theory, as expounded with such engaging brio in his *Is There A Text In This Class?* Rejecting the formalist attempt to ground criticism in the text, because the meaning of a text is always determined by context, Fish tries to ground it in the reading experience, but this again always turns out, on close examination, to be constructed, not given. “What we are constructed to read,” he says, “is not Stanley Fish reading, but Stanley Fish imagining reading as a Fishian reader.” There is always, says Culler, “a gap or division within reading. Our most familiar versions of this division are the notion of ‘suspension of disbelief’, or our simultaneous interest in characters as people and characters as devices of the novelist's art, or our appreciation of the suspense of a story whose ending, in fact, we already know. Such simple but telling examples throw much light on the abstract paradoxes and portentous imagery of deconstructionist discourse and constitute one reason why *On Decon-*

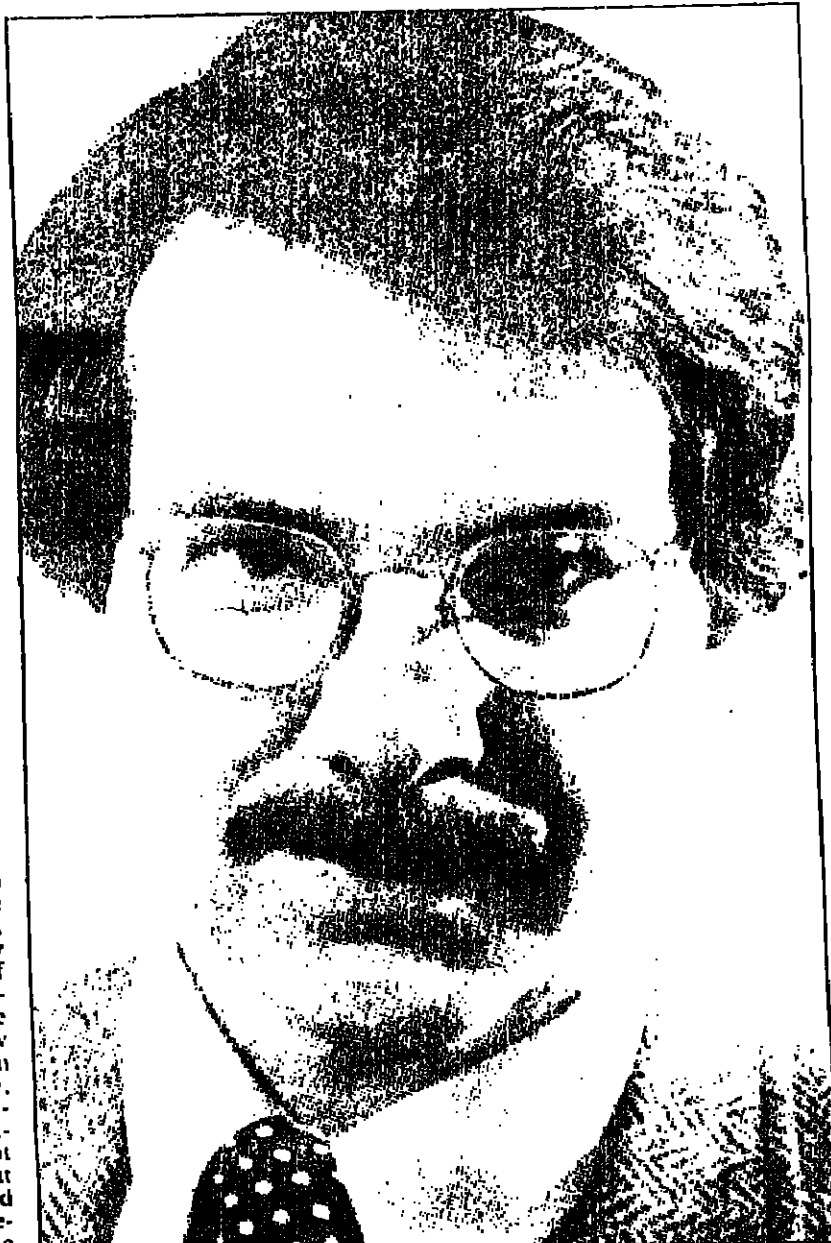
struction will prove as indispensable a guide to poststructuralism as its predecessor was to structuralism.

Admittedly it is an account of poststructuralism that some will see as unduly centred on Derrida. Culler deals very thoroughly with the key concepts of Derrida's thought and the crucial debates in which he has been involved: the concept of *différance* – the endless, inevitable postponement of meaning from one signifier to another; the attack on “logocentrism” or assumed metaphysical “presence” in western philosophical discourse, and the alleged privileging of speech over writing in the same tradition; the critique of Saussure for still clinging to the idea of a transcendental signified beyond the play of signs; the debate with John Searle over Austin's speech act philosophy, which Derrida claimed repeats the mistakes Austin criticized in others; Freud's discovery, deconstructionist *avant la lettre*, of original origins in psychoanalysis. In the third and final section of his book, Culler considers some of the consequences of deconstructionist arguments for literary criticism.

For, as Culler makes clear in his introduction, deconstruction is not in itself a poetics or a method of literary criticism. It belongs to a new kind of intellectual discourse, loosely and rather unsatisfactorily called “theory”, formed by the convergence of various disciplines – philosophy, linguistics, psychoanalysis, literary criticism, upon certain key issues of language, epistemology and representation, that are in some sense perennial, but were posed in a new and challenging form by modern thinkers like Freud, Marx, Nietzsche, Saussure, and the structuralist movement in the human sciences generally. “Theory” in this sense is not synonymous with literary theory, but very obviously impinges upon it and upon critical practice. Indeed, “deconstruction” is the most fashionable form of academic critical discourse in America at present, as a glance at current periodicals, conference programmes and university press catalogues will confirm.

The success of deconstruction at this level is regarded with mixed feelings by both Culler and Norris. Culler, in particular, seems concerned to rescue Derrida from his American admirers. He frequently denies that Derrida's principles of licence advocated by, for instance, Geoffrey Hartman and J. Hillis Miller, which have caused much outrage to traditional critics. Here one can't help feeling that Culler is underplaying the ludic, Nietzschean, joy-in-destruction side of Derrida. He cites Derrida's statement in his seminal essay of 1966, “Structure, Sign and Play,” that “there can today be no question of choosing” between interpretation which seeks a truth or origin and interpretation which affirms play; but I read Derrida's “today” as a very specific reference to the historical moment at which structuralism was about to change into poststructuralism – a phenomenon that he figured apocalyptically in the same essay “in the form of monstrosity.” Now we know that it was slouching towards New Haven to be born, but surely there is no doubt that Derrida has worked hard to ensure that it was warmly welcomed there, often by his own personal presence.

Norris, while sharing Culler's reservations about deconstructive criticism “on the wild side”, is readier to admit Derrida's own simplicity in it. His book, though much shorter than Culler's, and belonging to a series (New Accents) associated, for good or ill, with a certain degree of popularization, is actually wider in its range of reference, locating Derrida's work more explicitly in modern philosophical debate, and placing Derridean deconstruction in the context of other competing poststructuralist discourses associated with such names as Althusser, Foucault and Said. His



Jonathan Culler

brisk, confident march through all this formidably difficult material sometimes threatens to turn into a swagger, but there is no doubt that this is an impressive and useful book. Where the two books overlap, there is not much disagreement. Both authors, for instance, conclude that the only possible answer to deconstructive scepticism about the possibility of arriving at a stable meaning in interpretation is Wittgenstein's language-game model of discourse; but to both it is not a real refutation – merely a respectable reason for suppressing questions which they would prefer to keep in play. For both, it would seem, deconstruction is optional, not mandatory. “Deconstruction has no better theory of truth,” says Culler. “It is a practice of reading and writing attuned to the aporias [gaps, uncertainties, contradictions] that arise in attempts to tell the truth.” “Deconstruction neither denies nor really affects the commonsense view that language exists to communicate meaning,” says Norris. “It suspends that view for its own specific purpose of seeing what happens when the writs of convention no longer run.” If the traditional literary critic asks why, in that case, he should bother with his head, or his students' heads, with it, one answer might be that it explains why to the writing of many books about books about books there is no end. Deconstruction makes the endlessness of interpretation no longer the scandal or guilty secret of criticism, but its raison d'être.

Culler and Norris show why deconstruction is not embarrassed by the argument most frequently levelled against it by “humanist” critics, namely, that deconstructionists, in expressing their ideas, rely in practice on the communicative efficacy of language which in theory they deny. A different, but related argument is that deconstruction is an essentially

negative, adversary discourse, which can only exist as long as there is an orthodoxy (of common sense, reason, empiricism, etc) which resists it. Both Culler and Norris implicitly accept this view in as much as they emphasize that deconstruction should not be regarded as a method of analysis which can be learned and applied like Practical Criticism or structuralist narratology, but a strenuous engagement with and questioning of the fundamental assumptions underlying western thought from Plato to Levi-Strauss. This is, of course, no reason for setting it aside, but it does raise some important questions about educational practice which neither author pursues. At what stage of education is it appropriate to introduce deconstructive habits of thought, and in what kind of curriculum?

Presumably one cannot deconstruct meaning until one has learned to construct it; certainly all the major deconstructionists are men and women who have passed through the pathways of a traditional liberal humanist education. Their work derives much of its force and energy from their inwardness and familiarity with the values and assumptions they call into question. It is only superficially inconsistent of Derrida to lead a campaign for the retention of philosophy in the curriculum of French secondary schools – that philosophy which his own writings have aimed to expose as founded on the void, and it is probably not accidental that his work is written in a style so complex, playful and devious that only a tiny minority of readers can hope to understand it. General acceptance would be the death of deconstruction.

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# BOOKS

## Makers of history

The History Men: the historical profession in England since the Renaissance  
by John Kenyon  
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.50  
ISBN 0 297 78081 6

It is, I hope, not mere narcissism that prompts historians to survey their own species. I do not know whether dentists habitually dwell upon the lives of great dentists of the past, but one suspects not. It is natural that historians should be interested in the history of their own discipline, and the practice of history is so personal that the historian is akin to an artist: one must know something about his character and life, assumptions and prejudices, before one can fully evaluate his work. With historians as colourful as Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude and Namier, the connection between the man and his writings is obvious enough, but it applies to all practitioners, even those most apt to claim objectivity and to see themselves as exempt from the prejudices that afflict the rest of us.

John Kenyon's book has its origin in four articles written for the *Observer* magazine in 1976. The rather trendy title must, I suppose, be forgiven: the heart of the matter is in the subtitle.

Kenyon gives us a masterly survey, beautifully balanced, sparkling with wit, and a delight to read. Whether historians will much enjoy the reflection they will see in the mirror is another matter: looked at collectively, we are really rather a rum lot, full of strange obsessions and fears. The buzzing of bees in bonnets is, at times, quite deafening: S. R. Gardiner, under the impression that he was frigidly non-partisan while clearly a passionate Whig; Lord Acton, a real-life Casaubon, always on the brink of doing great things (Oman's description of Acton's library, choked with the intellectual debris of the amateur scholar is a terrible warning); Carlyle, whose digestion and prose seem linked in the most explicit way, each agitated by violent rumblings; Namier wondering whether his crippled hand was the result of a suppressed desire to kill Hitler; Trevelyan, pining for a past that had not only vanished, but perhaps never existed. It is often said that in our relentless march towards efficiency we give our students everything save the precious gift of eccentricity. It is certainly true that when one reflects upon lecturers long ago, one remembers little of the argument but recalls vividly those who fell off the rostrum, fell to their knees, or were lectured to the wrong class. But in his last chapter, surveying the contemporary scene, Kenyon hints that the breed is not entirely extinct.

We are reminded how comparatively recently - in the last hundred years or so - history established itself as a university subject. The present-day historian, urged to make himself familiar with statistics, languages, palaeography, computer techniques, sociology, childed for his ignorance of art, and economics and literature, overwhelmed with the guilt of books and articles never read (to say nothing of those he has written), will be surprised that history had to defend itself against the charge of being a soft option. Its progress in later decades was very much at the expense of classics, once regarded as the finest possible general education, but undermined by the decay of language teaching in schools.

One theme that comes across clearly is the fear that haunts many historians, including some of the best, that their discipline does not quite add up. Froude got himself into hot water in 1864 with the candid remark that "it often seems to me as if history is like a child's box of letters with which we can spell out any word we please". And this, surely, was behind Butterfield's sensational attack upon Namier and all his wicked ways, which would leave us

"desolate and bewildered in a land entirely without shapes and contours, leave us with a feeling that, in fact, there is no larger course of history." Considerations of space oblige Kenyon to limit himself to British history, so that we have, for example, no comment on the work of E. H. Carr, which has provoked some lively recent exchanges. Nor does he have much to say about medieval historians, partly, one supposes, from sheer prudence, though there is some discussion of Stubbs's contribution to the Oxford School of History. This means that an important figure like Maitland, who had much to say about historical aims and methods, hardly makes an appearance. Of living historians, he is warily respectful towards Geoffrey Elton, and indeed Kenyon's prophecy that Elton must attain the Regius chair was fulfilled at such speed (indeed before the book was actually published) that it must surely encourage Kenyon to try his luck on the pools.

Though the pen-portraits are marvellously well done, it would be a strange historian who agreed with all of them. Kenyon is not impressed by Acton, whom he finds opinionated, superficial and extreme - "an entertaining book reviewer but a poor historian". He is kinder towards G. M. Trevelyan than has been the fashion, and generous towards Namier, mainly I think for his professional dedication - "his reputation seems to be rising still". But his comments on Butterfield are so sharp that they suggest we may have to wait until Kenyon himself is canonized before we find the explanation. That Butterfield should have reviewed Jack Brooke's book on the Chatham administration four

times, each balefully, shocks Kenyon, and he rightly calls it "a flagrant breach of academic and literary etiquette". He believes that Butterfield "modest and rather random output" scarcely warranted a Regius chair, though others might applaud Butterfield's determination not to be narrow. "He was a man with a reputation rather like an inverted cone, his wide-ranging prestige balanced upon a tiny platform of achievement... an austere but mischievous guru". This is severe. One can hardly read Butterfield's attack upon Namier, immoderate though it was, without seeing the anguish for the study of history that lay behind it. There have always been a minority of historians, at times perhaps even a majority, impatient of historiography, anxious just to get on with their researches, doubtful whether the history of historians was of any value. Kenyon argues that knowledge of the character and circumstances of an historian constitutes an essential piece of evidence. In his preface, he writes of students that to most of them "a book by Tawney, Namier, Elton or Trevor-Roper is just a book, its author agreeable and unreal (or no more real than Clarendon), and unaffected by pressures of class, religion, politics, education or professional animosity". Alas, it is not only students but many of their seniors who think that way. But, in this splendid book, Kenyon has deprived them of the last shreds of intellectual justification for so naive an attitude.

John Cannon

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## Closing ranks

The Crisis of the Old Order in Russia: gentry and government  
by Roberta Thompson Manning  
Princeton University Press, £41.30  
ISBN 0 691 05349 9

Where the pre-Revolutionary Russian gentry is concerned, we have all been propagandized, however innocently, by the plays of Chekhov. Sort of a grocer and grandson of a serf, Anton Chekhov characteristically portrayed the gentry as feeble, absentee landlords, compelled by financial exigency to forsake the delights of Paris and St Petersburg to retire to their country seats in deepest Russia, selling off their remaining property piecemeal to eke out their declining years with a semblance of dignity. Contemplating oblivion from a thousand rustic verandahs, the doomed "superfluous men" whiled away the interminable summer days as they waited with a resignation born of class degeneration for the axe to fall.

The Chekhov-inspired perception of the Russian gentry should by rights not survive. Roberta Manning's remarkable new study, although surveying the entire period from the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 until the fall of tsarism in 1917, the heart of the book, comprising some two thirds of the text, concentrates on the dramatic impact on the gentry of the "First Russian Revolution". The startling conclusion is that "of all the social groups that entered the political fray in 1905-7, the provincial gentry emerged with the greatest loss of status and prestige". Although initially sympathetic to the bourgeois opposition towards the tsarist government at the turn of the century, the gentry was stamped after autumn 1905 by a "great fear" of nationwide peasant takeover towards a "right-wing, conservatism based upon solid self-interest. Rumours that a 'black partition' - state expropriation of gentry land and its redistribution among the peasantry - was being seriously entertained by the Tsar to buy peace in the countryside further alarmed the beleaguered landowners. Finally, the radical agrarian plans advanced by the Duma, the recently-convened Russian parliament convening for the first time in 1906, induced the gentry to close ranks in terror of forcible dispossession.

With the new United Nobility organization at its head, the gentry rallied and mobilized in self-defence as never before. A groundswell of gentry agitation in the provinces, determined lobbying in the capital and an expedient alliance with reactionary court circles were orchestrated into a counter-revolution which gathered momentum from mid 1906. The victory of reaction was secured when, in June 1907, the electoral laws which had permitted two recalcitrant (but broadly representative) Dumas were altered to concoct an artificial right-wing gentry dominance in subsequent convocations of the Russian "parliament". This was emphatically not the restoration of the pre-1905 status quo; rather, through a combination of good luck and good management, the gentry had become for the first time the social, economic and political beneficiaries of a tsarist counter-revolutionary establishment which was to last in its essentials until 1917 itself.

Combining a meticulous reading of an awesome corpus of published primary sources with the fruits of extended periods in the Soviet archives, Roberta Manning has authoritatively reinterpreted a neglected dimension of a stretch of Russian history which is currently experiencing something of a historiographical revolution. Although some might rebuke at the label "First Russian Revolution", the events of 1905-7 undeniably made a prodigious impact as a compulsory lesson in political education. The book's generous (even admiring) treatment of Peter Stolypin, conventionally regarded as the last able tsarist premier, draws attention once again to the crying need for a full modern biography of this supremely controversial figure, whose career was both made and unmade by the resurgence of the gentry class from which he sprang.

The most indelible impression, however, remains the unfamiliar account of how, after decades of economic misfortune, social decline and political torpor, the Russian gentry still found the resources to strike back, to emerge unexpectedly as the prime victors of the "First Russian Revolution". The gentry turned out to be more adaptable, better organized and conspicuously tougher than Chekhov - who died on the very brink of their comeback in 1904 - ever gave them credit for.

Raymond Pearson

Raymond Pearson is senior lecturer in history at the New University of Ulster.



This photograph, taken on board a whaler in 1889, is reproduced in Colin Ford and Brian Harrison's *A Hundred Years Ago: Britain in the 1880s* in words and pictures, which is published next week by Allen Lane (£25.00) and Penguin (£10.00).

## Transfer of power

Escape from Empire: the Attlee Government and the Indian problem  
by R. J. Moore  
Oxford University Press, £19.50  
ISBN 0 19 822688 8

Once Japanese armies had swept through southeast Asia in early 1942, the British in India were thrown into crisis, a condition which more or less persisted until their departure in August, 1947. With Gandhi threatening a massive campaign of civil disobedience, Cripps was despatched to India in an unsuccessful bid to forge a compromise with the nationalists. Congress agitation soon began and there followed three very rough years of intermittently severe disorder, repression and - for a time in Bengal - famine.

Postwar elections in India yielded both a nationwide majority for Congress and a clear mandate from the Muslim minority for Pakistan. This led to two years of excruciatingly complex negotiations involving the Attlee government, its Viceroy, the Indian princes, Congress and the Muslim League. Mountbatten, who was sent to Delhi in early 1947, later described India at the time as "a ship on fire in mid-ocean with ammunition in the hold". Violence on a vast scale was a real possibility and there were serious doubts about the reliability of Indian and even British troops. In five hair-raising months, he rushed through a solution, that left Britain looking far more dignified than many had thought possible.

R. J. Moore's book comes as close as anyone is likely to get to providing the definitive study of the public posturing and private negotiating that formed the core of this story. It completes the analysis which Moore developed in two previous volumes, *The Crisis of Indian Unity* and *Churchill, Cripps and India* and is a major achievement.

The book's greatest strengths and its main weakness arise from the same source, its density of detail. The reader who seeks an authoritative, measured judgment on any aspect of this story will find it here, anchored in abundant evidence which the author has extracted from unprecedentedly exhaustive reading.

For example, he confirms long-standing suspicions that Churchill unwaveringly opposed Cripps's 1942 negotiations with Congress by ensuring that he

had too little to offer. Lord Wavell, the last Viceroy but one, appears at times to have been more imaginative and progressive than several key Labour politicians, but lacking in guile when dealing with Indian leaders. Moore also reinforces the view that when the last civil disobedience campaign waned in 1944, Gandhi's time at the centre of politics was over. His efforts to maintain Indian unity, to prevent the survival of a strong state structure and to dismantle the Congress organization - India's central political institution after independence - all failed.

The author's most interesting discovery is the ambiguous role of Attlee (and, by extension, of much of Labour's leadership) in this story. From the late 1930s to the end of the war, Attlee tended to allow his asperities with the tactics of Indian nationalists to undercut his sympathetic sentiments. Through most of that period, he was remarkably unsympathetic to Congress, standing at several crucial moments closer to Churchill than to the far-sighted radical Cripps.

Like many British observers after him, Attlee was unable to grasp that an open, representative political system in India in which one party predominated might work more or less adequately. Nor did he see it for the inevitability that it was. By helping to postpone an offer of self-government until after the best psychological moment had passed in the winter of 1944-45, Attlee contributed to a very costly delay in the scuttling of the last hope (which his own government later shared) of leaving India united. Thereafter his role was more creative, but as Moore ably demonstrates, he owed an immense debt to Cripps, to the adroit Mountbatten and to the good sense of Nehru, Patel and his aides.

It is, however, the authoritatively detailed nature of this book which prevents it from being a good introduction for the general reader. It is the subject matter rather than Moore's style that is to blame for this. He writes with the usual economy and élan. But the day-to-day details which he must report are so byzantine that the book is, necessarily, an extremely demanding read. Beginners might prefer to begin with the fine work of Hugh Tinker or H. V. Hodson, writers who presume less knowledge on the part of the reader.

James Manor

James Manor is lecturer in politics at the University of Leicester.

# BOOKS

## Questions of scale

Non-Conforming Radicals of Europe: the future of industrial society  
by Edward Goodman  
Duckworth, £9.95  
ISBN 0 7156 1712 5

If small is beautiful is large ugly? Despite the logical fallacy inherent in such an inference many have unreflectively answered this question in the affirmative. But perhaps small is sometimes beautiful but not always so; perhaps, despite the attractions of small-scale human institutions, they have to be purchased at the expense of efficiency; perhaps size has its own inimitable attractions? As Jean Gimpel (a contributor to this volume) puts it, "my ultimate ambition is to visit Rio de Janeiro where the stadium has a record capacity of 230,000". Let's hope his taxi driver skirts the shanty town on the way!

Certainly since Schumacher's pioneering book it has become de rigueur to see many of mankind's ills as arising from and associated with the scale of human organizations - be they transnational corporations, bureaucratic nation states or sprawling urban conurbations. More, it is argued, has in his mastery of the technological devices and quest for the natural world, set in motion a creeping gargantuanism which is well nigh beyond his control and which may, if left undisturbed, ultimately destroy those delicate equilibria which he must establish with both nature and his own true self. Furthermore, this quest straddles the boundaries of those venerated categories with which we chart the topography of our socioeconomic world. There are no good and virtuous socialists and evil capitalists here; only the self-bemused mouthing empty slogans at a rising tide.

The Acton Society has over the last few years generously sponsored a number of seminars relating to "the desirable sizes of political and economic units and the quality of working life". These seminars have spawned some very diverse essays, a selection of which has been ably edited and introduced by Edward Goodman (the guiding spirit behind the seminars) under the title *Non-Conforming Radicals of Europe*. As the title suggests the authors have often taken the opportunity afforded by the seminars to go well beyond the brief set by the Acton Society. Indeed many have sought to diagnose nothing less than the maladies of industrial society and to propose blueprints for alternative futures. The book is devoted to classifying the theories into three main pigeon-holes - "the positivists", "the radicals", and "the Marxists" - and their subdivisions such as "neo", "orthodox", "post", "early", and so on. The "positivists" are the naive chaps who believe that you can find out whether statements are true or false, and that you can add to the knowledge of how societies function. According to the author, however, "if we are asked what is it to do social theory, we reply: it is to be involved in constructing ideologies". He also believes that "the limits of my world view equal the limits of the explanations available to me"; from which it follows that there can be nothing unexplained in the world. His classification is tenable only if we exclude "the Marxists", Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and most of their followers who firmly believed that they knew the truth. Grandpa Karl was a thoroughgoing positivist who believed that he could prove his theories and predictions by amassing mounds of factual information.

The author is inspired by the pseudo-Marxists of the "critical school" who propagate inelegant and inconsistent versions of the old ideas of relativism and solipsism. They are nowhere given any analyses of the potential problems we would inevitably encounter in trying to adopt such policies. Another contributor, Jean Gimpel, anticipates a city-dwelling collage of industrial civilization, but again though we are given a hair-raising account of what this might involve, we are left without any scholarly attempt to convince

us of its likelihood. Roger Garaudy is satisfied to provide us with state-aided like: "the direction of growth should be towards human enrichment of all not towards augmenting the power and profits of the few". The aim is that expansion should serve needs and not needs expansion. Quite so, fine sentiments, but we are not told how. Pere Birou says: "everything we have considered for the last four centuries as providing the cultural and social foundations of our life is collapsing beneath our feet". Everything?

Norman Macrae describes himself as an optimist and places faith in the possibility that the revolution in information technology will be the harbinger of a society in which "the domination by big business corporations and by government will come to an end". But again we are given

very little in the way of guidance about the socioeconomic and political realities of such a society beyond the observation that "if we are keen golfers or surf-bathers we'll move to near a golf course or surf-bathing". Others place faith in the writings of established authorities in determining the contours of our future existence: Margaret Canovan would have us search Hannah Arendt for inspiration and Sara Derman makes a plea for Simone Weil. Marx is sprinkled here and there. Robert Oakshott pulls the Mondragon Cooperatives out of the hat, Braverman gets a mention and Fred Hirsch also; there is much talk of small-scale labour intensive sectors and multi-tier economies with more than a whiff of "all back to potter's wheel". But what does it all add up to? Could we on the basis of these essays safely

put our faith in a future in which the computer, robots and cheap information play a central role? Should we ride out the revolution in information technology in the happy anticipation that it will provide us with the "tools for conviviality" or a "human scale environment"? Or should we seek to reverse these technological trends for might they not precipitate us into *Nineteen Eighty-Four* a couple of decades later? I doubt that the present volume is even going to begin to answer these problems.

But why should this be so? Clearly the skein of problems addressed is of pressing importance, but they are clearly also highly complex. Solutions will, of necessity, be an amalgam of the normative and the descriptive and will touch upon problems of human motivation, the economics of scale in production and administra-

tion, and the social and economic genesis of technical innovation. Each of these areas has generated a technical literature but unfortunately many of the essays in the present volume show very little awareness of this fact. Perhaps the selection of material was made with an eye to the popular market (for instance highly intriguing papers given at the seminars by Stiglitz, Marris, Thring and Trece are not included) but this selection has unfortunately been made at the expense of relevance and analytical penetration.

I am, for one, still no clearer as to whether or not large is ugly!

Peter Abell

Peter Abell is professor of sociology at the University of Surrey.

## Nothing to say

Theories of Development  
by P. W. Preston  
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £13.95  
ISBN 0 7100 9055 2

It is a remarkable feat of scholastic perversity that anyone was able to write a sizable book on this subject without referring to the basic facts. In P. W. Preston's *Theories of Development* there is no mention of statistical data of any kind: nothing about gross national product, income per head, density or growth of population, technical innovation, the rate of investment or other similar factors around which the discussion of this problem revolves. Not only are statistical data completely absent but such variables are not even discussed in the abstract. Nor do they figure in the index. Equally absent are any qualitative data about cultures, education, political systems or any other social factors of economic development. There are no references to economic history whether recent or more distant. A Martian reader would not be able to infer which parts of the earth were rich or poor, let alone for how long. No explanation of a real case is examined. Few countries are mentioned by name. The only historical processes or geographical entities listed in the index are: "Algerian War", "Bay of Pigs", "Bandung Conference", "Civil Rights Movement", "Cuban Revolution", "Great Depression", "Korean War", "Second World War", and "Vietnam War".

Although many writers are mentioned, you will not find out what they have said about why some nations are poor and others rich. The book is devoted to classifying the theories into three main pigeon-holes - "the positivists", "the radicals", and "the Marxists" - and their subdivisions such as "neo", "orthodox", "post", "early", and so on. The "positivists" are the naive chaps who believe that you can find out whether statements are true or false, and that you can add to the knowledge of how societies function. According to the author, however, "if we are asked what is it to do social theory, we reply: it is to be involved in constructing ideologies". He also believes that "the limits of my world view equal the limits of the explanations available to me"; from which it follows that there can be nothing unexplained in the world. His classification is tenable only if we exclude "the Marxists", Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and most of their followers who firmly believed that they knew the truth. Grandpa Karl was a thoroughgoing positivist who believed that he could prove his theories and predictions by amassing mounds of factual information.

The author is inspired by the pseudo-Marxists of the "critical school" who propagate inelegant and inconsistent versions of the old ideas of relativism and solipsism. They are nowhere given any analyses of the potential problems we would inevitably encounter in trying to adopt such policies. Another contributor, Jean Gimpel, anticipates a city-dwelling collage of industrial civilization, but again though we are given a hair-raising account of what this might involve, we are left without any scholarly attempt to convince

cizing other people despite professing relativism. If we recall our schema of the sociology of knowledge, [says the author] then we see that... it is impossible to conceive of any progressivity of conceptualization on the model of that supposed to be present in the natural sciences. The notion of "progressivity" is at least plausible in respect of the natural sciences, but seems wholly improbable in the realm of the social sciences.

I can readily agree that in the social sciences progress is very difficult, insecure and often reversed. But unless we assume that we can improve our understanding somehow, study and research, let alone writing about these subjects, become completely pointless, while reading books which are not entertaining becomes sheer masochism.

S. L. Andreski

S. L. Andreski is professor of sociology at the University of Reading.

## Labour and cod

Unemployment: cause and cure  
by Patrick Minford  
Martin Robertson, £12.50  
ISBN 0 85520 622 5

The title of this book is not accidental. Professor Minford is convinced he has found the cause of rising unemployment: the growing power of trade unions which has raised real wages "too high", and "too generous" social security benefits which keep the real wage outside the unionized sector from falling sufficiently to induce workers to seek (and obtain) work.

Minford would guide us to the promised land of full employment (with or without inflation, he doesn't say) by limiting the ratio of unemployment benefit to earnings; by tighter procedures for denying benefit; by raising the poverty trap to eliminating the poverty trap to providing a greater incentive to work; by abolition of the closed shop, and the establishment of a Labour Monopoly Commission to which abuses of labour monopoly power could be referred. I am sure Minford has his heart in the right place, but his vision is extraordinarily narrow and the underlying theoretical model, and the statistical and econometric evidence he adduces, leaves much to be desired. A number of serious questions need to be asked and answered. He mentions the factors he mentions were the initiating cause of the 2.5 million extra unemployed since 1974, it needs to be shown that the ratio of benefits to earnings and union power have both increased. In fact, real benefits have remained roughly constant since 1972 with, if anything, a slight decline in recent years. Union power has apparently grown on Minford's measure of the proportion of the labour force unionized, but the union power argument only makes sense if the growth of unionization has been associated with a rising earnings differential between union and non-union labour, which is not explicable in terms of differences in productivity or the demand for labour between the sectors. We are

not told. Even so, how could the growing power of unions have added an estimated one million to the dole queue since the early 1960s when unemployment was only 600,000 in 1974? Is he suggesting that in the absence of unions, there would have been negative unemployment? And if the full employment of the 1950s compared to the 1930s the consequence of its demise? Is it merely coincidence that the serious rise in unemployment started in 1974, with the five-fold increase in the price of oil, and then increased dramatically from 1979 with the advent of a government committed to squeezing inflation out of the system?

If union power and generous unemployment compensation are now the factors preventing a reduction in unemployment, and which require public action, three things need to be demonstrated. First, it needs to be shown that a revival of aggregate demand would be abortive. It is no use saying "unemployment at the next peak of the economic cycle, whenever that comes, would seem unlikely to fall below 2-2.5 million (8-10 per cent of the labour force)".

This begs the question of how the peak is defined. Is this the limit of involuntary unemployment and the location of this meaningless and pernicious concept of the so-called natural rate of unemployment? If so, where is the evidence; how was it voluntary unemployment measured? Or is this the level of unemployment where other constraints would bite, having very different implications for economic policy?

Second, it has to be shown that a real wage reduction in the aggregate is feasible and effective: which presupposes at least three conditions: (i) that the real wage is an independent variable in the system which is free to vary irrespective of the pressure of demand for output; (ii) that in a competitive environment, a reduction in money wages (which unions control) will reduce real wages; and (iii) that the demand for labour in the aggregate would not be affected. We aggregate would not be affected. We are back to discussion of chapter two of Keynes's *General Theory*, to which there has never been a satisfactory neoclassical reply.

Third, what is the *deus ex machina* by which unemployed people become absorbed into the labour force as real wages fall if there is no increase in the demand for output? Is it the substitution of labour for capital; more investment from higher profits; a slowing down of labour-saving technical progress, or what? For Minford it seems to be an act of faith.

Central to the whole argument is the idea that always and everywhere the real wage must ultimately equilibrate the supply of and demand for labour; that workers are always on their supply curves; that the labour demand curve can be drawn downwards sloping and that changes in real wages do not themselves shift the demand curve. Grave doubts must be cast on a body of theory which likens the price of labour in an aggregate labour market to the price of cod in the Folkestone fish market and which maintains that there is a surplus of labour only because institutional arrangements keep the real wage "too high", and ergo, flexible real wages guarantee the nirvana of full employment equilibrium.

A return to full employment (say at the 1974 level) without inflation would be possible with sufficient aggregate demand in the system and no continuous rise in money wages or impact on output per head which would be higher, not lower, in the new state than the old. This is exactly what would have happened had there been a full-scale Falklands war with Argentina. What then of Professor Minford's diagnosis?

A. P. Thirlwall

A. P. Thirlwall is professor of applied economics at the University of Kent at Canterbury.

Among the figures discussed in *Twelve Contemporary Economists* are Friedman, Hicks, Robbins and Sraffa. Edited by J. R. Shackleton and Graff Lockley the book, first published in 1981, is now reissued as a paperback at £6.95.

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## BOOKS

### Unrealistic plans

Community Planning and Conceptions of Change  
by Peter Marris  
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £9.95  
ISBN 0 7100 9349 7

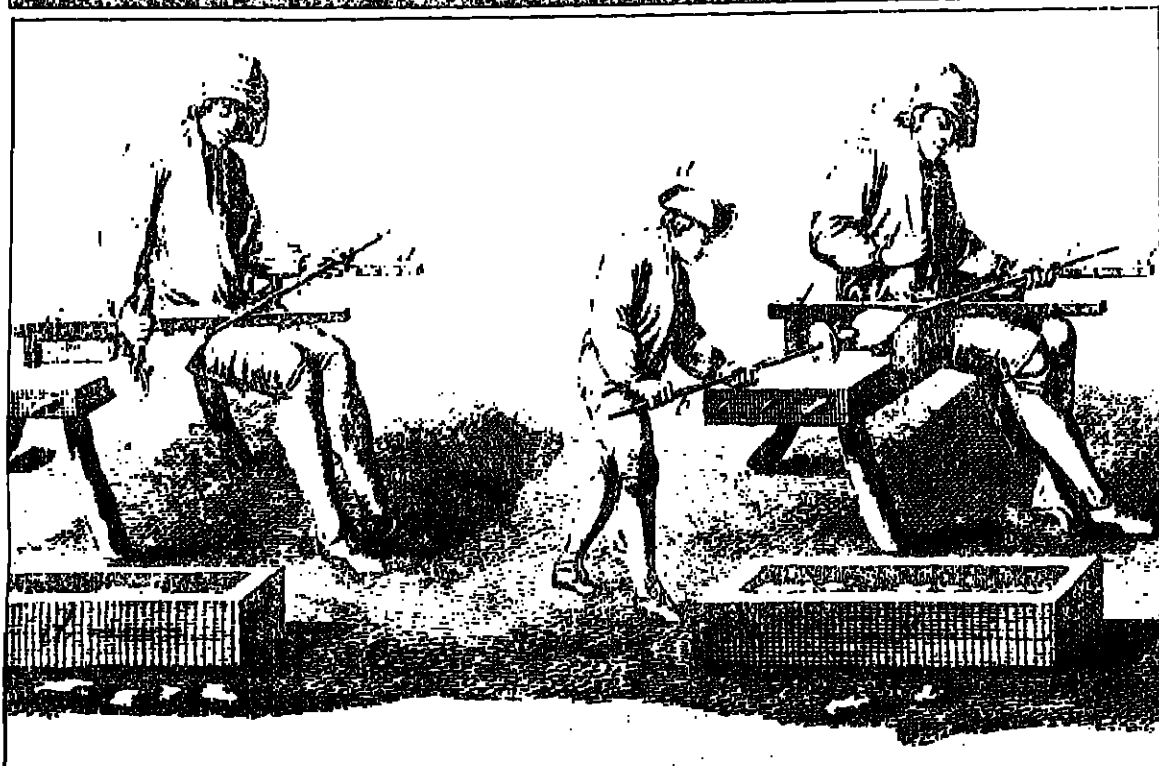
This rather slight but interesting book comes from an author who has closely studied issues of urban poverty and planning in both Britain and the USA. Early chapters deal with the aims and experiences of participants in the community development projects in British cities during the 1970s, and with the evolution of planning for London's Docklands during the same period.

These short accounts are interesting in themselves, although the Docklands' one stops short of the present Government's significant replacement of the hard-won system of joint local government planning by a centrally controlled development corporation. However their main function is to introduce a general discussion of why apparently well-meaning government measures to improve conditions in the inner cities of Britain and the USA have produced such meagre or negative results, of the dilemmas thereby presented to local community activists, and of the need for a new theoretical "paradigm" of social change and the scope for reform.

As Peter Marris sees it, the now discredited liberal ideology believed that democratic governments had positive functions both of maximizing welfare and of reducing inequalities. Derek Morrell, the enlightened civil servant who worked out the British community development programme, viewed the reduction of poverty and deprivation as crucial for the legitimacy of government administration, and he looked forward to a fruitful partnership between administrators, reformers, and the social scientists whose empirical findings would (he hoped) improve the tools of public policy. This partnership did not materialize. The government programme was on too small a scale to make much difference anyway to the problems of the inner cities; the social scientists veered to a neo-Marxist diagnosis of inner city ills which lost them favour; and community activists were torn between co-optation into programmes in which they had little faith or ineffective measures of radical protest.

The hopes placed in the community development programme were unrealistic. Its ideas, especially the faith in community participation and applied social science, were already waning in the USA when imported in a very diluted form into different British conditions. The importation of American policies has been fostered by the prestige of American social science, although British policy-makers certainly expected that stronger social service traditions and a more cohesive system of administration would ensure better results. In practice, impatient interventions with the workings of local government, backed by only small resources, were not the way to get results, whatever one's ideology. Improvement of the urban environment is a slow process, and requires first from central government a tolerably stable economic framework - which is exactly what was and is lacking.

Here one turns to Marris's account of the continuing beliefs or paradigms of social change. The liberal paradigm fails because it expects the state to be an effective and benevolent promoter of general welfare. The new conservative paradigm which underlies the policies of Thatcher and Reagan is more successful because it states and rationalizes the facts of power. These are that the welfare of local communities are at the disposal of international business and financial decisions which the nation state cannot prevent or offset, and can only turn to advantage through improving the competitive power of its own economy. Welfare programmes are casualties of this necessary aim.



Blowing glass goblets, as shown in "Diderot's Encyclopaedia" (1763). On the left the blower is spreading the roll to make the goblet base and on the right he presses the base on to his apprentice's "panty" in order to disconnect his own blowpipe. Taken from *Five Hundred Years of Technology in the Home* by Doreen Yarwood, published this week by Batsford at £12.50.

even if not rationalized away (as they frequently are) by this latest version of social Darwinism.

Of course, as Marris recognizes, neo-Marxism explains the same facts by a different paradigm which anticipates the collapse of the present international economic system. Marris disbelieves in this collapse because in modern states the solidarity of the working masses has been dissolved into a multiplicity of fragmented interests. Moreover, neo-Marxism is tarred with a still more utopian belief than liberalism in the possible benevolence of mass state welfare.

Marris therefore casts around for a counter-paradigm which will help both to forecast and to activate the possible shape of things to come. He finds one in an:

ecological way of seeing things [which] brings out aspects of social and political rights which the liberal paradigm neglected. Instead of thinking about social justice only in terms of the equal treatment of equivalent units, it acknowledges the right of each community of people to a familiar habitat, like creatures in the natural world. . . . social policies cannot therefore be decided by aggregating needs, abstracted from a particular context. They are an integral part of the way work, production, services are coordinated to meet everyone's needs, in complex patterns of interaction which vary from place to place. (page 106)

This emphasis on local life and self-government links naturally to "intermediate" technology, and presumably also with much greater control of technological and economic change so as to preserve the "familiar habitats" that are commended.

This "ecological" paradigm represents a sane humanist response to the extreme centralization of power in the modern world, and to the frighteningly destructive uses of economic or military power. Marris's paradigm accords with a new fashion for regionalism and localism in American social science, which might unfortunately be as superficial as the previous liberal theories. For one thing, how is it to work? If nation states cannot tame international economic power, how are regional or local governments to do so?

And would the results of this "ecological" theory be so generally desirable? There would certainly be plenty of oligarchic discrimination and inequalities among the local habitats; and the local oligarchs would in practice be mutually supportive like medieval barons and bishops. Marris prays in aid other social movements such as women's rights, but in fact the feminist movement is deeply utilitarian - it presses for general laws to emancipate women from even the benevolent power of local patriarchy. There is indeed, ethically and humanly, a lot to be said for the deconcentration of power in the modern world; but alas, this target needs the help of a

much deeper "paradigm" than Marris has yet produced. It may be that all the various social protest movements can be fused through such a paradigm; but it has not been found yet.

Where does all this leave community action in the inner city? Not much forward, one fears. Marris gives a skilful account of how urban problems have been exacerbated by international capitalism's displacement of uncertainties from big to small firms, from skilled to unskilled workers, from business to government, and from central to local government; but this is mainly to pick out the truth in neo-Marxism. He shows well the need for a new ideology of reform, but perhaps he should examine more closely the elements in liberal or utilitarian reform before he empties the whole bath.

Peter Self

Peter Self is attached to the Urban Research Unit at the Australian National University, Canberra.

## Rural pressures

The City's Countryside: land and its management in the rural-urban fringe  
by C. R. Bryant, L. H. Russwurm and A. G. McLellan  
Longman, £7.95  
ISBN 0 582 30045 2

The lowland countryside accessible to major conurbations has become a battleground, providing the setting for some of the most keenly fought and illuminating range of examples, the Home Counties, the Paris basin and southern Ontario present notably different land-use forms and problems as well as similarities, and I would have liked to have seen such differences given some attention and analysis.

Comparison with the experiences of eastern European and Scandinavian countries would also have been helpful. However, even within the authors' range of examples, the Home Counties, the Paris basin and southern Ontario present notably different land-use forms and problems as well as similarities, and I would have liked to have seen such differences given some attention and analysis.

Other advanced economies are experiencing similar trends and in their new book, Bryant, Russwurm and McLellan of the University of Waterloo in Canada, reflect on the consequent pressures on the countryside surrounding western cities, drawing on a wide range of regional contexts including the United States, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and Australia to illustrate the types of problems and the changing patterns

of land use encountered in the rural-urban fringe. This is one of the book's considerable strengths.

Its broad geographic range is also matched by a comprehensive coverage of land-use pressures, with separate chapters on residential development, agriculture, industry and commerce, recreation, and institutions. The book synthesizes a lot of detailed and esoteric research on the urban fringe conducted mainly by geographers in North America and western Europe during the past 15 years, and places these studies in the broad context of the development of the city region.

Despite these strengths, the book has some major shortcomings. The authors' reliance on a systems approach leads them to diminish conflicts over the use of the urban fringe. Thus, there is little on the politics of planning, on the role of organized interest groups in determining land use, and on the distributional consequences of development decisions. The growth of the city region is treated as a natural process shaped by population pressures, market forces and changing means of transportation. The role of the state in regulating land markets and the development process, the form and structure of land ownership, and the role of development interests are given scant attention. In part, this reflects on the authors' failure to exploit the full comparative potential of their range of international examples.

The inequity results, as Short points out, from the fiscal advantages of owner-occupation. The house-buyer is "a privileged investor, one who borrows money at subsidized rates of interest to purchase an asset for which no imputed rent is paid and which can be sold without capital gains tax. The financial incentives to owner-occupation are large and clear". The richer you are, the more you benefit. At the same time, the fact that some people can afford house-purchase while others cannot is likely to encourage, on the basis of the growing polarization of tenures, a more general polarization into those with some wealth (owner-occupiers) and the poor (council tenants).

In a sense, the story of housing in postwar Britain is one of success. Through this book does not make very much of that, it presents some of the relevant evidence. Standards have risen dramatically, largely because of the contribution of public housing. Fewer households now lack the basic amenities, share capital crowding. The numbers and proportion of unfit houses fell sharply between 1951 and 1976. What is more, despite the disastrous blocks of flats inside the cities, most of the new homes built were houses, so that a great majority of families in Britain have a house rather than a flat.

But the politically daunting, financially worrying and technically difficult task of sorting out housing is not over. So does the question of what to do with council housing. It has other problems apart from those already referred to. Short notes the deadening paternalism and the bureaucratization of local authority management, but he does not relate his theme - the inequity of treatment as between house purchasers and council tenants - to the need for measures to transform the public housing sector itself into some dramatically different arrangement - less stigmatized, more to the human scale and more rewarding.

Philip Lowe

Philip Lowe lectures in countryside planning at University College London.

## Postwar housing

Housing in Britain: the postwar experience  
by John R. Short  
Methuen, £5.95  
ISBN 0 416 74290 5

The issues to which this book keeps returning are the linked ones of the relationship between owner-occupation and public housing, the roles of each and the effects of the respective

financial support given to them by governments.

The historical picture presented is not politically neutral. During the postwar years Conservative governments were sympathetic to owner-occupation and unsympathetic to council housing. Labour the other way round - except that, as John Short sees it, Labour administrations never quite had the courage of their socialist convictions and sometimes betrayed them, behaving like their supposed opponents.

The two main tenures have become more and more dominant, as private renting has declined, not only since the end of Hitler's war but since before the beginning of the Kaiser's one. In 1914 90 per cent of housing in England and Wales was privately rented; the proportions were 58 per cent in 1938, 32 per cent in 1960 and 16 per cent in 1975. But, says Short, there has been a growing polarization between owners and council tenants and an increasingly "welfare" role for the local authority sector. (This assertion seems borne out by the fact that in many districts a majority of council tenants now needs to have some or all of their rent paid for them out of public funds.)

Short argues that the "residual" role of council housing was "mapped out by the 1956 Housing Subsidies Act". This Conservative measure abolished central government subsidies for housing to meet "general needs" except for blocks of flats higher than four storeys. From then on, until the late 1960s, a growing proportion of new council houses were in physical forms which encouraged the attitude that the tenants - living in barrack-like slab blocks or towers - were in some sense second-class citizens. Later, in the Labour Government's 1977 Green Paper on housing finance, Peter Short failed to honour Anthony Crosland's promise to tackle the "dogs' breakfast" of housing finance and, through his support for owner-occupation at the expense of the public sector, gave a further push in the same direction. Council house sales and cuts in public housing programmes have taken the process further since 1979.

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Peter Willmott

Peter Willmott's latest book is "Inner City Poverty in Paris and London", with Charles Madge.

## BOOKS

### Debating nuclear values

Rationality and Ritual:  
the Windscale Inquiry and  
nuclear decisions in Britain  
by Brian Wynne  
British Society for the  
History of Science, £6.50  
ISBN 0 906450 02 0

It has taken some five years for Brian Wynne's eagerly-awaited book on the Windscale Inquiry to appear. That 1977 inquiry was, in planning terms, concerned with the proposal by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd to construct a thermal oxide reprocessing plant (THORP) at Windscale, now renamed via one of the minor rituals of nuclear power history as Sellafield in Cumbria.

Since then various monographs and a large number of papers have been written about that specific inquiry and about the public inquiry process in general as a "proper means" for public debate. Windscale was important because of its promise to range wider than the site-specific details to an all-embracing debate about nuclear power and Britain's energy future. In the event, as we all now know, a "great debate" of sorts took place but it played little or no role in the eventual decision to sanction THORP.

That there was an open invitation to such a broad-ranging debate and then such a let-down when the wider issues were so summarily treated in the inspector's report in 1978 does much to explain the disillusionment of the anti-nuclear groups with the public inquiry as a political forum. None the less, despite the refusal of some, it is instructive that they have resumed the battle at Sizewell in 1983.

Wynne's book has features of immense value in this context. He outlines the arguments put at the inquiry and there are several valuable nuggets of information for historians of nuclear power, as when he discusses the squabbles between the pro-testing groups and the extent to which their own case suffered through lack of coordination. Wynne himself acted almost single-handedly as the advocate for the Network for Nuclear Concern.

The history of THORP is detailed and set against a somewhat brief (perhaps necessarily so) overview of nuclear power history. Wynne's dominant aim, however, is to go behind the inquiry as administrative process to look at the social relations in decision-making and to apply some sociology to the nuclear debate as typified at the inquiry. In this he is successful, although one wonders just how novel the results are compared to earlier, more linguistically explicit, accounts of the process. There is, for example, nothing new in drawing attention to fears of "technological drift" - the tendency of technology to develop faster than the means for its democratic control - or to the remoteness and distance in decision-making.

Nor is the message that the local inquiry is a "fiction" in so far as it deludes anyone into thinking that it could negate or even significantly modify pre-ordained national policy, however vaguely specified. That conclusion can be quickly reached by observing that the local inquiry is an administrative procedure that emanates from the days of railway development where the tacit right to development was assumed and only those materially affected could object. The "great debate" at Windscale was between advocates of a specific development who were synonymous with advocacy of nuclear power, and opponents of the general idea that nuclear power is germane to our energy future but all of whom were third-party objectors with *locus standi* achieved only through the sufferance of the system. Nor is there novelty in observing that the nuclear debate is not, about specific claims to

safety, or technical achievement or the price of electricity: it is, as I well recall writing in *Nature* five years ago, about values.

What Wynne does is to show us that these observations have, as it were, a further layer of the sociological union, a whole sociology of the power structure involved in issues of this kind. In this, although he does not spell it out, nuclear power is no different to anything else. It is useful too to categorize the sequences through which this debate has gone, from the stifling of opposition, to confinement to specific "factual" issues which, as Wynne points out, beg the social context of the facts, to recourse to "experts". All this describes the "ritual" needed to assent to the nature of the debate and its institutional setting. And one can readily forgive the author for some special pleading for his own expert witnesses at Windscale.

Big questions remain. Is the kind of analysis Wynne uses enough to explain the alleged social indifference of those ultimately responsible? His answer is in terms of a dangerous propensity for self-delusion in the nuclear industry. If this is true, it perhaps provides the answer to the other major question ignored by Wynne, namely, why nuclear power is elevated to a matter of "special concern". After all, if nuclear power is not so different to the myriad other investments in technologies with associated risks, and which reflect prevailing power structures, then pro-nuclear advocates have some reason to feel irritated at being picked on. Nor is the sociology of opposition explained, although Wynne is characteristically fair in highlighting the weaknesses of that opposition.

Finally, if, as some of us have persisted in saying all along, Wynne is right to criticize the public inquiry as forum, what is the solution? There are occasional encouraging noises about the never-introduced Public Inquiry Commission but, by the end of the book, one is left wondering whether Brian Wynne sees the solution only in some kind of unspecified wholesale restructuring of the decision-making procedure. Even if, from the standpoint of the history of science, this may be the wrong question to ask, it unfortunately remains the one of real world interest.

Wynne's book deserves careful scrutiny. It is refreshingly frank and generally unqualified in its criticisms. It brings more analysis to bear on the inquiry procedure than has perhaps hitherto been the case, even if its claims to originality exceed the historical truth. As Sizewell speeds on, all participants might be advised to do as Wynne unsuccessfully tried to do at Windscale and seek a pause for reflection. In the pause they might do worse than read this book.

David Pearce

David Pearce is professor of political economy at the University of Aberdeen.

## Decision framework

Civil Engineering Systems  
by Andrew B. Templeman  
Macmillan, £25.00 and £12.95  
ISBN 0 333 28509 3 and 28510 7

The author of this book, based on lecture courses given over a number of years to civil engineering students at the University of Liverpool, defines civil engineering systems as being concerned with the decision-making process within the civil engineering profession. He ably demonstrates that the disciplines of science and research, management optimization, which have all blossomed since World War II and which are all concerned with quantitative methods for solving decision-making problems, can also be applied in civil engineering. He does not, however, attempt to cover these disciplines fully but instead concentrates on those aspects which have relevance in civil engineering.

The philosophy of systems engineering is introduced in an exceedingly well-written chapter, which should be of value to engineers from

many other disciplines. Taking as his hypothesis that most major projects contain four distinct phases - planning; design; construction; and operation - he then considers each phase and shows that they can be expressed as an optimization problem.

Optimization is often thought of in a numerical mathematical sense. In fact it is more than this. Templeman defines it as the general desire always to do the best with the available resources, to produce the best possible plan or design, and to make the best possible decision. It means selecting the best from a number of feasible alternatives. Sometimes logical mathematical methods can be used to make this selection; at others engineers select the best alternative using past experience. However, although this statement appears in chapter one, the author concentrates on those examples where mathematical methods are readily available.

Templeman describes the systematic decision-making approach as consisting of four questions: What decision must be made?; how are the decisions related and what external factors limit them?; what criteria determine whether the decisions made are good or bad?; and how can the best decisions be made? The book is devoted to showing by examples that these four questions are fundamental to all decision-making and that they provide a logical framework for making decisions.

Ten significantly different types of mathematical optimization problem are selected and examples are then given of how each arises in civil engineering and the solution method described. For example, the problems of earth-moving operations, the production schedule of a precasting plant and the design of rigid-plastic frameworks are all shown in chapter two to be linear programming problems. The simplest method of solution for small problems is then treated in detail. My only criticism of this section is that it fails to mention the need for much more sophisticated to be included in codes to solve problems of practical size and because the examples are so small it may give the reader a false impression that the solution of such problems is trivial. It would surely have been helpful if civil engineers had been made aware that good commercial codes exist for solving both linear and integer programming problems. The description of the method does, however, illustrate simply why these codes work, and the examples and exercises will be very valuable for both students and teachers.

Chapter four deals with topics which can be shown to be connected to the mathematical theory of networks and graphs; these include critical path analysis, resource allocation, maximum flow problems and sewage treatment. Similarly, chapter five takes a purification process, the problems of drainage design and of tower crane allocation as examples of dynamic programming.

Chapter six, on nonlinearity, shows that beam design, pipe design and the design of storage tanks all lead to nonlinear optimization problems. Unfortunately the description of unconstrained optimization methods is dated, reflecting the position in about 1971. The Brody-Fletcher-Shanno-Goldfarb variable metric method, most widely recognized now as the best available, is not even mentioned. Chapter eight provides a very brief description of methods for nonlinearly constrained problems, followed by an excellent treatment of geometric programming. Chapter nine contains the formulation of a number of practical nonlinear problems, and a final chapter discusses probabilistic decision-making.

Despite my criticisms, this is a very valuable book. It shows in an unrivalled way how optimization can be used to solve practical problems in a particular discipline. It provides a set of examples of problem formulation and a set of exercises of value to students and lecturers. I strongly recommend it, not only to civil engineers but also to a much wider readership.

L. C. W. Dixon

L. C. W. Dixon is reader in numerical computation and head of the Numerical Optimization Centre at the Hatfield Polytechnic.

## Fossil range

Introduction to Palaeobiology:  
general palaeontology  
by Bernhard Ziegler  
Ellis Horwood: Wiley,  
£30.00 and £12.50  
ISBN 0 85312 211 3 and 531 7

The first edition of Professor Ziegler's book, published in Germany in 1970, was highly acclaimed and very successful. Now produced in an English language version, based upon the second German edition, its appearance will be much appreciated. The translation is nicely done and only rarely does a mild confusion in terminology arise.

As the title suggests, the book is an introductory text concerned not with descriptive morphology and taxonomy but with general principles. These are grouped under eight headings dealing in turn with major divisions of the organic world, processes of fossilization, systematics and taxonomy, evolution theory, biostatistics, mode of life of fossils, and their ecology and biogeography. This selection looks like an inviting potpourri, and the book actually turns out to be very good indeed, especially for students in their second year of undergraduate study.

What is immediately striking and particularly effective from the students' point of view are the 251 very clear and most attractive line drawings, occupying nearly as much space as the text itself. These illustrations summarize a remarkable amount of information, which is well presented and should be clearly understandable and easily memorized. Those in chapter one, for example, illustrating the major divisions and time ranges of plant and animal life, are coupled to a short synopsis of the classification of living organisms, which, although not itself sufficient to give a detailed understanding of the groups, provides a very useful *aide-memoire*. Other drawings range through processes of post-mortem disintegration, stratigraphic occurrence of fossils, sea-floor communities, food chains and faunal provinces, most of the examples being taken from various parts of Europe.

Although the text is very concise (in places it reads rather like good lecture notes), some might argue that it is too brief; and while it categorizes and briefly explains concepts, it does not treat them in any depth. Of course, Ziegler's text is not intended to cover the complete palaeontology curriculum by itself, and will need to be combined with standard descriptive palaeontology from other sources. In this respect it may replace Brouwer's *General Palaeontology*; and to a certain extent it overlaps with Raup and Stanley's widely used *Principles of Palaeontology* (1978), although the latter is more advanced and concerned with more specific themes.

I can certainly recommend this book to undergraduates as the best available introduction to general palaeontology. Indeed, some topics (processes of fossilization, principles of taxonomy) are better treated here than in any comparable text.

E. N. K. Clarkson

E. N. K. Clarkson is reader in geology at the University of Edinburgh.

A third edition of *The Origins of Digital Computers: selected papers*, edited by Brian Randell, has been published by Springer at DM68. Two additional papers have been reprinted: one on the pre-war work by Vannevar Bush in connexion with his rapid arithmetical machine project at MIT; and the other on the slightly later work at RCA by Jan Rajchman on digital electronic control systems. The annotated bibliography has also been greatly increased in size, to over 850 items.

## New Books on INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS and LABOUR ECONOMICS

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# BOOKS

## A captive bird

The Tangled Wing: biological constraints on the human spirit by Melvin Konner Heinemann, £16.50 ISBN 0 434 39703 2

One of the most controversial claims made by the Harvard biologist E. O. Wilson in his *Sociobiology: the new synthesis* was that, by the end of this century, sociobiology will be a sub-discipline of neurobiology. Quite apart from its stark reductionist implication that human social life is ultimately comprehensible in terms of neural processes, this prediction was particularly surprising in that Wilson's book - which covered numerous other biological topics in meticulous detail - conspicuously omitted any treatment of neurobiology. Such a far-reaching claim should surely have been supported by hard evidence.

While biologists generally accept that human behaviour depends upon proper functioning of the nervous system, this is a far cry from general acceptance of the view that neurobiological processes exert a deterministic influence on human action. For this reason alone, there is at least some justification in the widespread criticism of *Sociobiology* as a vehicle of biological determinism. It is within this context that Melvin Konner's *The Tangled Wing* will undoubtedly be appraised by many of its readers, and the author himself was clearly aware of this.

As a biologist who has for some years worked at Harvard University, so to speak at the eye of the storm of controversy surrounding sociobiology, Konner has been directly exposed not only to the teachings of some of the major advocates of this "new discipline" but also to the counter-arguments of some of the most vociferous critics of the sociobiological school. In his book, he sets forth across the treacherous terrain spotlighted by this controversy in a refreshingly original attempt to define what biology has to contribute to our understanding of human behaviour, without implying the supremacy of biological processes over any other factors governing human action. Indeed, mention of "biological determinism" in the subtitle aptly conveys his view that biological factors are a significant, but not over-riding, component of the overall picture.

This is surely a reasonable approach that is both appropriately modest and properly reflective of biological reality, as in the wide variety of medical conditions involving behavioural disruption through biological malfunction. Konner, it is first and foremost, a biologist and it is the biological processes involved in human behaviour that provide the primary focus for his book, but he takes great pains to emphasize the limitations of biology in the formulation of any comprehensive explanatory framework. (Incidentally, the "tangled wing" of the title is a biological metaphor from Konner's experience as a student, seeing for the first time the jumbled fossilized remains of *Archaeopteryx* and being told - somewhat crudely - that it was neither a proper reptile nor a proper bird.)

*The Tangled Wing* is a pleasure to read for anyone interested in biological aspects of human behaviour and it has at least three particularly strong points. First, Konner - unlike the vast majority of sociobiologists - has actually studied people, particularly during his extensive field-work with the !Kung-San hunter-gatherers of the Kalahari Desert. Second, he is well versed in neurobiology, particularly with respect to the human brain, and accordingly well-equipped to spell out both the importance and the limitations of neurobiological evidence. Finally, but by no means least, Konner has a particular flair for writing. Among other accomplishments, he is a published poet and his elegant prose style combines



"Stream of Nine Windings", the sort of Chinese landscape that enchanted Robert Fortune (1813-80), one of the main adventurers described in Charles Lytton's *The Plain Hunters*, published next week by Orbis at £8.95.

with his encyclopaedic command of the literature to make *The Tangled Wing* an outstanding work of scholarship.

Definitions of "sociobiology" vary widely. In some quarters, the subject is virtually limited to the concepts of kin selection and inclusive fitness, based on genetic models which depend heavily upon studies of social insects for their empirical justification. Konner (again quite reasonably) has instead chosen to take a very broad view of sociobiology, and he specifically points out that the science of ethology (comparative study of animal behaviour) is more mature, more substantive in its findings and more secure than sociobiology, in the narrow sense. He also states his belief that "the failure of behavioural science up to the present day, results, precisely, from the pursuit of clear-cut, all-embracing theories." On the one hand, this broad approach is laudable in that it underlines the real diversity of biological factors involved in human behaviour (regardless of any inferred or demonstrable genetic foundation); on the other hand it considerably complicates any attempt to establish a unitary theoretical framework.

This, however, is exactly Konner's point: we can recognize individual biological constraints on human behaviour and pursue their implications without necessarily embarking on a vain search for a confined set of principles that will neatly encapsulate the entire subject. To be sure, it is superficially more satisfying to lead a list of clear-cut principles, and in this regard many readers of *The Tangled Wing* may feel a certain sense of disappointment. Such readers, however, according to their personal inclinations, can always find their satisfaction in the numerous books that derive their clear-cut principles from sociobiology (at the heavy cost of reductionism) or in those whose clear-cut principles stem from the equally self-assured *tabula rasa* school (at the comparably heavy cost of rejecting any relevance of biology to the understanding of human be-

haviour). This provides dramatic support for Konner's indirect inference from his field observations. It also finely illustrates the reciprocal relationship between human behaviour and biological processes. Just as the phenomenon of lactation represents a basic biological mechanism with extensive behavioural repercussions, culturally influenced maternal practices may exert direct biological effects as in the earlier resumption of cycling contingent upon suckling on schedule and/or suppression of nighttime suckling.

The functioning of the central nervous system is central to Konner's discussion of human behaviour. He draws upon a vast range of evidence, extending from neurochemistry through to psychiatry and sociological surveys, in the attempt to produce a review of the diverse biological constraints involved. This is obviously a mammoth undertaking that a understanding falls well short of a proper synthesis, and a few carefully selected diagrams would undoubtedly have aided the uninitiated reader in this excursion through the complexities of the human nervous system. Nevertheless, a compelling image gradually emerges, portraying a highly complex brain that develops along well-defined lines (barring accidents) to provide both the basic machinery and the general constraints for human behaviour. Among other things, Konner cites evidence of genetic errors affecting brain function, of hormonal influence operating in various contexts, of specific localization of certain brain functions, and of sex differences that are evident even in neonates.

An incidental highlight in the text is the thoughtful discussion of Freud's theories, which (in line with the general tenor of the book) are here too few parts to average their roughly criticized in many respects while receiving credit where appropriate. It is puzzling that, whereas Freud's initial training was in neurobiology, he made no real attempt to link the psychiatric principles developed in his later work to neurobiological structures or processes. In microcosm, this internal hiatus in Freud's own intellectual progress epitomizes the persisting gulf between biological understanding of brain function and interpretations of the human mind. *The Tangled Wing* provides at least some hope that this gulf may one day be closed.

Apart from the charge of reductionism, sociobiology has also attracted criticism because some of its pronouncements may provide ammunition for those who seek justification for discriminatory sociopolitical practices. Konner wisely adds a caveat at the end of his book which recognizes the dangers of speculation about biological constraints on human behaviour and lists some salutary examples showing how spurious support for political doctrines has been provided in the past. The dangers are therefore real, and Konner concludes that biologists should proceed, but with special caution, in this particular area. Again, his approach seems to be eminently reasonable, but one might fault him for placing this vital caveat at the end of his book rather than at the beginning.

R. D. Martin

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## Vivat holism

Hierarchy: perspectives for ecological complexity by T. F. H. Allen and Thomas B. Starr University of Chicago Press, £19.25 ISBN 0 226 01431 2

Modern ecology has been dominated by the reductionist approach, attempting to build an understanding of ecosystems from studying two-species interactions. Allen and Starr argue that this is intellectually unsatisfactory; holism they suggest is a much more valid attempt to find the simplest explanation

of the functioning whole.

In the authors' view, a hierarchy is rather like a tree with a lot of branching points or nodes. Any one branch of the tree can be viewed as giving rise to a lot of thinner branches above it, or coming from a lot of thicker branches below it. The central tenet of this book is the recognition of the concept of the "holon", that is, any entity or any one of these branching points - although an ecosystem is rather unlike a tree in that the branching points are discrete entities and energy or nutrients flow from one to the other. In their attempt to simplify the hierarchy or tree, however, the authors may have merely rediscovered multivariate analysis, a technique already useful in simplifying complex systems by presenting them as, usually, two-dimensional pictures which can be more readily understood.

There is considerable scope for discussion as to whether this concept of an entity is limited to a biological context or whether it could be more generally applied, as well as whether the holon is purely arbitrarily defined, or whether it can only be applied at discrete points in the hierarchy. Whatever the arguments, a holon is essentially the old "black box" of the compartmental modelers. Such a definition allows one to generalize complex ecosystems to smaller entities than the individual in the population, since organs, cells or organelles can all be viewed as holons.

The book is divided into three sections. The first essentially deals with definitions, using the all-embracing term "theory of middle-number systems", a middle number system being any "case where there are too few parts to average their behaviour reliably and too many parts to manage each separately with its own equation." By and large the authors argue that ecologists are either dealing with over-simple models or losing their way when they attempt to investigate complex systems. Middle-number systems are seen as offering the way forward, and the book progresses to a series of four chapters which attempt to argue that biology should be viewed as a complex middle-number system.

The authors were obviously inspired by ideas first expounded by Arthur Koestler in his book *The Ghost in the Machine* (1967). "As a pioneer in the field, Koestler very appropriately conducted a detailed argument on the superiority of hierarchical over mechanistic approaches and warned against the dangers of obligate reductionism." However, although they support his views with examples of their own, they rely heavily on his defence and devote their efforts to "some of the concrete consequences of the use of hierarchies."

The examples are often non-biological, presumably because these are a lot more apparent than biological ones and because Koestler's writing was non-biological (for example, his consideration of military structure). Here, I felt that the authors were looking for anything to support their case. Why use half a page to illustrate the London underground system?

Holism seems to return in the final and largest section of the book: six chapters dealing with scale and complex systems. A wide variety of ecological topics are picked up, briefly considered, and dropped again. Some sections are excellent: I particularly liked the rejection of the linearization of gradients, but I am sure that the rejection will be controversial. The casual reader should beware that the chapter titles, heavily slanted by the missionary message of the book, do not necessarily reflect the contents of the chapter. Despite the modelling framework laid earlier in the book, there is very little mathematics in this section.

The book is not easy to read, the arguments are not necessarily simple to follow. However, the discussion is a good, though somewhat biased, one which I feel ecologists ought to read if only to make them aware of how they are approaching their research.

Michael Usher

Michael Usher is senior lecturer in biology at the University of York.

# BOOKS

## PHILOSOPHY

## Law of nature

John Locke's Moral Philosophy by John Colman Edinburgh University Press, £20.00 ISBN 0 85224 445 2

Understanding Locke: an introduction to philosophy through John Locke's Essay by John J. Jenkins Edinburgh University Press, £15.00 and £7.50 ISBN 0 85224 442 8 and 449 5

The political theory which Locke expounded in the *Two Treatises of Government* and the *Letter on Toleration* is still as widely discussed by academic commentators as that of any liberal or conservative political thinker. The theory of knowledge advanced in his *Essay concerning Human Understanding* has been defended and criticized virtually without interruption since the year of its publication. But the moral theory on which the argument of the *Two Treatises* depends and which it was arguably the main purpose of the *Essay* to establish has received far less attention.

Early readers of the *Essay*, both sympathetic and hostile, were quick to fasten on its claim that moral truths are susceptible of demonstration; and many pressed Locke embarrassingly for evident instances of the validity of his claim. Some of the leading modern interpreters of Locke's political theory, notably Peter Laslett, have insisted on the apparent incongruity between the approaches of the two works; the *Essay's* empiricist dismissal of the possibility of epistemic relevance of innate ideas clashing directly with the explicit presumption of the *Two Treatises* that the law of nature was not merely the appropriate moral standard for determining the fundamental issues of men's political and moral life but that it was written plainly in the hearts of all mankind.

The major modern contribution to the understanding of Locke's moral theory came with Dr Wolfgang von Leyden's impressive edition of the *Essay on the Law of Nature* in 1954. The introduction to this edition set out the main elements of Locke's theory with great force and economy and emphasizes the tensions between the rationalist and voluntarist elements of his conception of the law of nature. Since its publication there have been a number of further studies which provide some real illumination of Locke's thinking about morality: the introduction by Philip Abrams to *Two Treatises on Government*, chapters or articles by Hans Aarsleff, Richard Ashcraft and John Yolton and large sections of Merwyn Jones's *Locke on Freedom* and James Tully's *A Discourse on Property*. But there has been no full-scale study of Locke's thinking about morality as a whole, treating its development, its logical architecture and its philosophical legacy. John Colman's new book at last provides just this. It is a thoughtful and thorough work, admirably sensitive to Locke's own intellectual preoccupations and persistently committed to assessing his arguments by rigorous philosophical standards.

On the whole, it is extremely successful in doing. A few details are less satisfactory. The implications for Locke's own estimate of the intellectual and practical viability of his approach are treated a trifle perfunctorily. The main grounds advanced by Dr von Leyden for supposing that Locke did continue, genuinely to vacillate between a voluntarist and a rationalist or intellectualist conception of the relation between the will of God and the content and obligatory force of the law of nature do not receive a wholly convincing handling. If obligation as such rests wholly on the will of God why should He be determined by what is best and why should He be tied

(indeed how could He be tied) by grants, promises or oaths? The attempt to portray Locke's account of the structure of values such as justice as conceptually dependent on conjectural history is weakly presented and finally unconvincing. The treatment of the relation between the state of nature and the state of war, although it eventually reaches persuasive conclusions, does so by a less than direct route and contains at least one important vagary in the argument. But many components of the theory are presented with admirable lucidity, some of them virtually for the first time since Locke himself wrote.

The theory itself comes out (as indeed it should) as a remarkably impressive piece of intellectual construction, though some of the main elements of which it is made up preclude it from serving our own immediate intellectual purposes to any great extent. It remains true, of course, that Locke did not succeed in writing what he himself regarded as a major and fundamentally successful work of moral theory. But his failure to do so was certainly no index of his superficiality as a moral theorist and

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tic tendencies while adumbrating an essentially biological view of the bases of the varieties of human conceptions.

The upshot has been that commentators have come forward to present Nietzsche in many different guises, as existentialist, as analytic philosopher, as unwitting Christian (!), as great-hearted humanist... It is difficult to identify any particular slant on Nietzsche that is offered by the present book, if it is possible to write on the great prophet of perspectivism without a personal perspective. Richard Schacht has done it. It is essentially a work of, as I find it, accurate reportage in which the viewpoint of Nietzsche on all the main topics with which he concerned himself, particularly in his later works, from *Zarathustra* onwards, are brought together and presented, not apologetically, but as a thesis elaborated in a conventionally discursive manner. This is worth doing, for it brings out the fact that Nietzsche really had a systematic coherent philosophy and was not merely the purveyor of assorted aperçus linked only by a certain general mood, as can easily be thought.

My only general criticism of the content of the reportage is that the author does not keep sufficiently apart from each other distinctions which he thinks needs to be made between different usages of terms if Nietzsche is to be saved from contradiction, and distinctions which Nietzsche is to receive credit for having drawn himself. This applies to distinctions of sorts of truth and "truth analysis" and different senses of "morality". As regards presentation I have to say that the book, which runs to 535 pages, is quite amazingly long-winded, repetitious and stylistically clumsy. The philosopher who liked to think of himself as leaping lightly from peak to peak is here made to march in leaden boots.

One cannot say, either, that much of interest is offered by way of evaluation of the worth of Nietzsche's arguments, such as they are, or of his conclusions. The general line might have been summed up in the statement that Nietzsche is very likely right on most points, and his positions always bear careful thinking on, even if they are not strictly proved. In a book of such length one might expect a more vigorous confrontation of Nietzsche's positions with the many objections they need to contend with which occur to any philosophical reader, or, if a more descriptive approach is to be taken, some discussion of the fate of such ideas in subsequent thought, a matter hardly touched on.

But if not a dazzling work, it is, I believe, original in presenting in English a balanced account of what Nietzsche's fairly steady view really was on such matters as the nature of truth and knowledge, theism, the will to power, morality, and in a valuable final chapter, on art.

T. L. S. Sprigge

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## BOOKS

PHILOSOPHY

## Inverting Hegel

The Young Hegelians: an anthology introduced and edited by Lawrence S. Stepelevich  
Cambridge University Press, £29.50 and £9.95  
ISBN 0 521 24539 7 and 28772 3

Not so very long ago the majority of the writers represented in this volume would have been regarded as lying, beheaded and largely forgotten, in an obscure backwater of the history of ideas. They belonged to a progressively-minded group of intellectuals who were active in Germany during the 1830s and 1840s and who became known as "Young Hegelians" because of their opposition to the conception of Hegel's philosophy standardly favoured by an older generation of academics. Although for a time they achieved a certain prominence as radical iconoclasts, the notoriety that fleetingly crowned their efforts cannot be said to have survived the frustration of revolutionary hopes in 1848 and they largely tended to lapse into oblivion.

More than a century later, however, there has been a conspicuous revival of interest in what they wrote, a revival that owes much to a resurgence of Hegelian studies in the English-speaking world and to the reappraisal of the origins of Marxism which has accompanied it. Even so — as the editor points out in the preface to his anthology — it is commonly supposed that they should be understood as constituting no more than "a link between Hegel and the present" or again as merely contributing to "the matrix in which Marxism was formed". Hence it is arguable that any posthumous glory which may befall them is of a kind that is of a reflected character, deriving mainly if not entirely from the two influential figures with whom they were historically associated.

It would certainly be hard to deny the significance of the Young Hegelian movement from the latter standpoint. When Hegel died in 1831 he was widely esteemed as the author of a "Restoration" philosophy which had conferred theoretical respectability on the orthodoxies of post-Napoleonic Prussia. Not only was he credited with the creation of an idealist metaphysics that conclusively proved the tenets of Lutheran theology to be fully reconcilable with the requirements of reason; he was also seen as having propounded an account of historical development that apparently legitimized the established social order and thereby justified acquiescence in the existing political arrangements. By a dialectical transition, whose irony the master

himself might possibly have appreciated had he lived to witness it, the notion that his doctrines demanded an altogether different interpretation captured the imaginations of his younger followers with the force of a revelation. Thus under their hands the received version of his thought was rejected and a set of diametrically opposed conclusions drawn as to its essential import: in a succession of stages, which followed one another with hectic rapidity, metaphysical idealism was replaced by empirical naturalism, theism by humanism, and political conservatism by a radicalism which either looked forward to the rational reconstruction of society or — at the other extreme — advocated the adoption of an unrestricted individualism.

Each of these contentions found distinct exponents; moreover, the grounds upon which the proposed transformations were based greatly varied. While some thinkers, such as Strauss and Bruno Bauer, were ready to appeal confidently if not always plausibly to Hegel's own texts in support of their claims, there were others, like Feuerbach and subsequently Marx, who argued that it was necessary to subject the Hegelian system itself to a fundamental critique; it was only by systematically "inverting" the terms in which Hegel had formulated his theses that the

truths they concealed could be presented in a "pure" or "unmasked" form. It is a virtue of Lawrence Stepelevich's collection that it succeeds in exhibiting this somewhat bewildering diversity of aims and method. Furthermore, his informative introductions to the writings he has included — a number of which have not been translated before — help the reader to appreciate the resourceful ingenuity displayed by their authors in seeking to extract from Hegelian conceptions novel or subversive implications: this was especially true of Strauss and Feuerbach, both of whom in fact exercised a considerable influence upon later approaches to religious belief.

Whether or not one accepts the editor's suggestion that it may be time to treat the products of the Young Hegelian school as being of intrinsic rather than of merely historical interest, there can be no question that he has performed a notable service in bringing together so many representative works within a handy and manageable compass.

Patrick Gardiner

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## Socratic quest

Plato: *Hippias Major* translated, with commentary and essay, by Paul Woodruff  
Blackwell, £12.50  
ISBN 0 631 13091 8

The *Hippias Major* has been a nuisance to Plato's interpreters for nearly two hundred years. They have damned its structure as pointlessly repetitive, its characterization as inconsistent.

Hippias is meant to be clever, versatile, witty and successful, but he talks like a fool, while for a literary and philosophic hero Socrates becomes quite improperly. He is boorishly rude, worse, he argues badly. Again, if the dialogue is Plato's it must be relatively early Plato; but critics have detected undigested morsels of "doctrine" belonging to his mature middle years. Many older commentators argued that its author is an imitator, borrowing unskillfully from different phases of Plato's thought. Nowadays Plato's authorship is usually accepted, but some embarrassment remains: how can the infelicities identified by earlier scholars be explained away?

Paul Woodruff sets out to convince us that they were never there in the first place. Through his translation, commentary, and eight-chapter essay he argues that its structure and characterization have been misunderstood and undervalued, and that in consistency and cogency of thought it is of a piece with other transitional dialogues such as *Gorgias*

and *Meno*. Taken overall, his reading is persuasive: I, at least, am a convert.

On occasion, his eagerness to find good philosophy leads him to see non-existent sophistications. His translation, seeking to preserve both comedy and philosophical precision, sometimes founders. His notes most infuriatingly jumble real insights with banalities. Some analyses in the essay are questionable: his account of "logical causation", for instance, begins helpfully, but ends, I think, in flat self-contradiction. Certainly, however, there is worthwhile stuff here to argue about; and his studies of Socratic methods in relation to Plato's metaphysics, and of Socrates' ethical preconceptions and objectives, offer real illumination.

Socrates tries to extract from his slippery opponent a definition of the *kalon*, the "fine". Inevitably, the exercise fails. Hippias's most promising suggestion is that the fine is, that which produces good: Socrates' counter-argument is usually condemned as blatantly fallacious. Here Woodruff is at his most interesting, defending it as a properly Platonic refutation of utilitarianism. It turns, he claims, on the thesis that it to be fine is to be *productive of good*, then to be fine cannot also be to be good; and the consequences of this are intolerable. Here he is right; but he is wrong in supposing the underlying principle to be genuinely Platonic, the principle "You cannot be different sorts of thing in virtue of the same logical cause". The passages he cites show Plato's adherence to it only where the "different things" are mutually exclusive, or at least can appear independently. Finesness and good cannot — otherwise the "intolerable" consequence could simply be true.

Now elsewhere, most relevantly in the *Euthydemus*, Plato argues that utilitarian analyses of value lead to circularity. "Good" turns out to mean "productive of good", and so on. Here, I suggest, he tries to show that utilitarian accounts of "fine" can avoid regress only by applying his principle, illegitimately, to the cases of "fine" and "good", entailing the consequence that what is fine cannot by that fact be good. For Plato this is absurd: hence his principle's application is inept and the regress inevitable.

Woodruff's interpretation here may be faulty, but it is characteristically illuminating: it needed only to be relocated. The book's great virtue is that it helps to place the dialogue's more bizarre features within a comprehensible picture of Plato's development, finding in it significant steps in his transformation of the Socratic quest. Such an edition was undoubtedly needed: it is scholarly, lively, imaginative and very well done.

Andrew Barker

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## Coming to French terms

Malebranche and British Philosophy by Charles J. McCracken  
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £25.00  
ISBN 0 19 824664 1  
Hume's Sentiments: their Ciceroan and French context by Peter Jones  
Edinburgh University Press, £17.50  
ISBN 0 85224 443 6

Contemporary British philosophers are sometimes accused of ignoring their continental counterparts. Although the charge is overstated it is true that the impact of French philosophy in this century has not been marked. No such verdict could, however, be passed on the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Both Locke and Hume, the two most important British philosophers of the period, lived in France for several years and absorbed its culture.

These two books show that Locke and Hume were not the only thinkers to be so influenced. Charles McCracken demonstrates the breadth and profundity of Nicolas Malebranche's impact on British philosophy, while in a partially complementary work Peter Jones looks to some of the French sources for Hume's thought, and in so doing draws attention to areas of Hume which have not always received their due recognition.

Nicolas Malebranche is not much read in Britain today; indeed, until recently there was no modern translation of his greatest work *The Search after Truth*, which appeared first in English in 1694. That Malebranche was much admired in England is supported by Addison's report from Paris in 1700 that he had visited the French philosopher "who has a particular esteem for the English nation, where I believe he has more admirers than in his own". These included James II who visited him shortly after being deposed — though with what comfort remains unknown.

After an introductory chapter which places him in his context McCracken devotes about one hundred pages to Malebranche's major arguments on the sources and remedies of error. Malebranche gives central place to the senses as related primarily to natural judgments: we shall not be deceived if we use our senses only as sources for practical knowledge, for their main purpose is to alert us to our bodily needs. But an intellectual analysis reveals that we do not in fact sense material things and knowledge of the essence of both body and mind is beyond us.

In his account of knowledge we reach Malebranche's celebrated, not to say notorious, claim that all things are in God, so that in perception we are seeing those things in God. Malebranche does not claim to know how this is possible, but only that it must be so and it arises from his absolute commitment to God as the sole causal agent. This, together with commitment to the world of material things, implies his version of Occasionalism: that no events in the physical world are causally related. There can only be one true cause of things and that is the will of God. In this case alone is there a necessary connexion between one event and another, for whatever God wills must occur.

Briefly presented Malebranche's ideas no doubt appear implausible. But they have intellectual strength which may be difficult to find in Cartesian philosophy especially. Malebranche was rightly regarded as a force to be reckoned with, albeit a waning force as the philosophy of Locke and Newton climbed into the ascendant. Locke himself, sensing this, did not bother to publish his critique of Malebranche, even though the British Malebranchian John Norris was soon to publish his much underrated (because unread) *Theory of the Ideal World*, and Thomas Taylor both translated Malebranchianism and published (in the year of Locke's death) a Malebranchian theology of his own. Another English Malebranchian was Arthur Collier: in his *Clavis Universalis* he argued for what McCracken fairly calls a Malebranchian immaterialism.

There were, however, bigger names yet, especially Berkeley and Hume, whose thought cannot properly be appreciated without understanding their relations to Malebranchianism. While Berkeley's debts have long been recognized the extent of Hume's are not so well appreciated. As an illustration we may note that it was Malebranche who first emphasized that causation is essentially a necessary connexion and that we know of no such connexions between natural objects. In two final chapters we are shown the debts of Thomas Reid and colonial America to Malebranchian thought.

That Hume owes much to French thinkers has long been accepted. Hume told us as much himself. But he is often depicted as one motivated by the model of knowledge found in Newton's *Principia*. Peter Jones does much to redress the balance. Hume was doubtfully equipped to follow the major argument of the *Principia* (though he undoubtedly did learn from the non-mathematical parts) and we misunderstand his position unless we recognize the connexions between Ciceroan naturalism and Hume's attitudes towards religion, sentiment, the general emphasis on moderation, and the social dimension of man. The wider connexions between Hume and French culture — wider than his debts to Malebranchianism, that is — are clearly demonstrated, for example in the links between Hume's aesthetic theory and the writings of the Abbé J.-B. Dubos. In total we are offered a good deal of the story of the origins of Hume's secular philosophy, which will be complemented by a forthcoming volume by Jones on the relationship between Bayle and Hume.

G. A. J. Rogers

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PHILOSOPHY

## Ancient thinkers

Plato by R. M. Hare  
Oxford University Press, £6.95 and £1.50  
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Oxford University Press, £6.95 and £1.50  
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A History of Philosophy, volume one: Antiquity and the Middle Ages by Anders Wedberg  
Oxford University Press, £10.50 and £3.95  
ISBN 0 19 824639 0 and 824691 9

Both these "Past Masters" volumes are admirable introductions to their subjects, as well as having much to offer to those already conversant with the works of Plato and Aristotle.

Professor Hare gives a useful account of both the historical and the conceptual background to Plato's thought. He rightly emphasizes the strong moral and political motivation of his philosophy; and, mindful of the linguistic and logical constraints within which Plato was writing, he urges us "sometimes to allow him to be unclear". He points to the unusual combination in Plato of the "advocate of the perennial philosophy" and the eager student of mathematics, logic, and language, partly attributing his mistake of supposing that there must be an entity corresponding to every meaningful word to his capacity for vivid mental imagery. But he rebuts the charge that the Socratic search for definitions undermines such knowledge as is implicit in ordinary usage by emphasizing the antiphraseological nature of the accusation; and although one would scarcely expect a philosopher who has frequently endorsed

"Hume's Law" to accept Plato's view of the Form of the Good as the supreme object of study, he gives a plausible explanation of how Plato's action in an appropriate way — most notably as a means — to something which he desires. Clinging to Hume, then, many philosophers have rejected one or other of our opening platitudes. In this book E. J. Bond seeks to recall us to common sense and ancient wisdom on the topics of reason, value and their inter-relationships, in general and not merely in the above special case of what Bond regards as the "moral value" of religion on the traditional proofs of God's existence and on theistic arguments based on experience, whether moral experience, or man's scientific knowledge of nature, or a uniquely personal religious experience. After the war, in the 1950s, philosophers of religion wrestled with the attacks of the logical positivists, invoking the verification principle, and maintaining that religious language was literally meaningless and so unverifiable.

The sixties and the early seventies saw philosophers who owed their philosophical inspiration to the work of Wittgenstein — neo-Wittgensteinians, or Wittgensteinian Fideists as Nielsen calls them — rally to the spirited defence of religious language. From the Wittgensteinian standpoint the job of the philosopher is not to judge or evaluate either the meaningfulness of religious language or its truth claims in terms of criteria formulated externally to religion. Religious language exists, "this language game is played" and the task of the philosopher is confined to exploring the logical links between the beliefs and the "forms of life" which religious rituals and ways of life which confer on religious language its point and meaning. From the mid-seventies, the Wittgensteinian approach has moved from the centre of the stage and the wheel has turned full circle. We are back to the pre-war point when considerations of the existence of God turn on the evaluation of all aspects of man's experience. In recent work by British philosophers, Richard Swinburne accords a high probability to God's existence, John Mackie a low probability, and Anthony Kenny a slightly higher probability to God's non-existence than to the probability of his existence.

There are indications that Nielsen wrote his book a decade or so ago, leaving one to conjecture why its publication has been delayed until now. Had it appeared then it would have made a timely and valuable contribution to the philosophical debate concerning the validity of the Wittgensteinian approach to religion. Appearing now it can hardly be said to make an original contribution. What it does provide is a useful and thorough statement of Wittgensteinian Fideism, which it subjects to trenchant criticism, now and again enlivened with a dash of rhetoric. Although Nielsen dubs D. Z. Phillips the arch-Wittgensteinian Fideist, he does not in fact clinically dissect the weaknesses in Phillips's voluminous writings as Mackie does in *The Miracle of Theism*. Rather Nielsen concentrates on the work of other neo-Wittgensteinians, in particular that of Peter Winch. Winch has written less on religion than Phillips, but, arguably, his defence of religious language is more subtle and less easily disposed of by the kind of criticism that Mackie makes of Phillips, namely that the latter's defence of religion is either a form of atheism or a theism unsupported by sound arguments. In a celebrated article "Understanding a Primitive Society" Winch argued that it is not possible to assess the magical beliefs and practices of the Azande as false and unreal when judged by the criteria of truth and reality used in western science. The criteria of reality and intelligibility are internal to the Azande magical and religious belief system. Azande magic and western science are two autonomous belief systems: one cannot be used to judge the validity of the other. Against this view Nielsen makes many telling and valid criticisms without quite driving home the message that Winch's position seems to espouse a kind of "cultural solipsism" which, like solipsism itself, is logically irrelevant.

Nielsen's book is unsuccessful as an "introduction" to the philosophy of religion, simply because so many of the topics one would expect to find discussed in such a book do not appear at all — the problem of evil, for example, or immortality, or the concept of religious experience. Such is D. Z. Phillips's admiration for his former teacher, Rush Rhees, that he has edited collections of philosophical essays by otherwise little known philosophers who were either Rhees's teachers or are admired by him. A recent edited collection of the work of the Australian philosopher, John Anderson, on education is a case in point. Now come extracts from a philosophical novel written in dialogue form by a German philosopher, otherwise probably known only to experts in early nineteenth-century German writings. The volume includes an interesting but tantalizingly brief introduction to the life and work of Fries by Rhees himself. In a one-page preface the editor writes of the extracts here published as "having a major contribution to make to issues concerning relations between religion and morality, and, more importantly, to questions concerning how ideas of the reality and will of God enter human life". Apart from the fact that some of Fries's remarks echo familiar themes in Wittgensteinian Fideism, it is difficult to accept the claim that this is a major contribution to the philosophy of religion.

function. He does not, however, really explain how we are to interpret Aristotle's occasional references to Nature as "the intelligent artificer of the natural world", nor does he say anything to resolve my continual puzzlement as to how Aristotle relates the purpose which he sees exhibited in the natural world to the love of the heavenly bodies for the Unmoved Mover. But this is a quite admirable and very lively study of a difficult thinker.

Professor Wedberg's own posthumously published translation of the first volume of his *History of Philosophy* eschews a narrative approach to the thought of antiquity or any attempt to study the ancient philosopher "as human beings". Six chapters, dealing with the various topics of ancient philosophy are followed by two on medieval philosophy.

Undenially there are advantages in the topic-by-topic approach which Wedberg favours, especially in securing clearer delineation of the connexions between the ideas of different philosophers in specific areas; and there are advantages too in his practice of laying bare in stark proposi-

tional form what he sees as the lines of argument of particular philosophers, his account of the development of ideas about natural science and his analyses of Plato's theory of Forms and of Aristotle's scientific method are by no means without merit or insight. But the manner of Wedberg's approach precludes any clear picture emerging of the *historical* development of ancient thought (the pivotal position of Parmenides, for instance, is almost totally obscured), and his conception of what constitutes philosophy distorts the account further. Scientific theory and logic are extensively treated; 11 pages are devoted to what is described as "The Art of Living" (without Aristotle's epithet "as human beings" even mentioned). Aristotle's scientific psychology is almost totally ignored. For all its acuteness, this volume cannot be seen as giving more than a very limited account of the history of ancient philosophy.

John Creed

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to listen to Brahms's First. Being unacquainted with the work, I have no such desire. Such "grounding reasons" will produce desire when detected, and can then become reasons for which someone acts. But their status as reasons is never, Bond argues, dependent on anyone's desires.

Bond's defence of these, and connected claims, contains much truth, but is often dull and difficult reading. Recalling us to common sense is, in his hands, a relentlessly academic enterprise, involving painstaking examination of much recent literature. His careful, if convoluted, case for at least some desire-independent values will need to be met by their professional philosophical opponents.

Ian McFetridge

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## Fideist defence

An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion by Kai Nielsen

Macmillan, £14.00 and £4.95  
ISBN 0 333 11436 1 and 11466 3  
Dialogues on Morality and Religion by Jakob Friedrich Fries  
edited by D. Z. Phillips  
Blackwell, £18.00  
ISBN 0 631 10071 7

Before the war, generally speaking, philosophers of religion concentrated on philosophical discussions of religion on the traditional proofs of God's existence and on theistic arguments based on experience, whether moral experience, or man's scientific knowledge of nature, or a uniquely personal religious experience. After the war, in the 1950s, philosophers of religion wrestled with the attacks of the logical positivists, invoking the verification principle, and maintaining that religious language was literally meaningless and so unverifiable.

The sixties and the early seventies saw philosophers who owed their philosophical inspiration to the work of Wittgenstein — neo-Wittgensteinians, or Wittgensteinian Fideists as Nielsen calls them — rally to the spirited defence of religious language. From the Wittgensteinian standpoint the job of the philosopher is not to judge or evaluate either the meaningfulness of religious language or its truth claims in terms of criteria formulated externally to religion. Religious language exists, "this language game is played" and the task of the philosopher is confined to exploring the logical links between the beliefs and the "forms of life" which religious rituals and ways of life which confer on religious language its point and meaning. From the mid-seventies, the Wittgensteinian approach has moved from the centre of the stage and the wheel has turned full circle. We are back to the pre-war point when considerations of the existence of God turn on the evaluation of all aspects of man's experience. In recent work by British philosophers, Richard Swinburne accords a high probability to God's existence, John Mackie a low probability, and Anthony Kenny a slightly higher probability to God's non-existence than to the probability of his existence.

There are indications that Nielsen wrote his book a decade or so ago, leaving one to conjecture why its publication has been delayed until now. Had it appeared then it would have made a timely and valuable contribution to the philosophical debate concerning the validity of the Wittgensteinian approach to religion. Appearing now it can hardly be said to make an original contribution. What it does provide is a useful and thorough statement of Wittgensteinian Fideism, which it subjects to trenchant criticism, now and again enlivened with a dash of rhetoric. Although Nielsen dubs D. Z. Phillips the arch-Wittgensteinian Fideist, he does not in fact clinically dissect the weaknesses in Phillips's voluminous writings as Mackie does in *The Miracle of Theism*. Rather Nielsen concentrates on the work of other neo-Wittgensteinians, in particular that of Peter Winch. Winch has written less on religion than Phillips, but, arguably, his defence of religious language is more subtle and less easily disposed of by the kind of criticism that Mackie makes of Phillips, namely that the latter's defence of religion is either a form of atheism or a theism unsupported by sound arguments. In a celebrated article "Understanding a Primitive Society" Winch argued that it is not possible to assess the magical beliefs and practices of the Azande as false and unreal when judged by the criteria of truth and reality used in western science. The criteria of reality and intelligibility are internal to the Azande magical and religious belief system. Azande magic and western science are two autonomous belief systems: one cannot be used to judge the validity of the other. Against this view Nielsen makes many telling and valid criticisms without quite driving home the message that Winch's position seems to espouse a kind of "cultural solipsism" which, like solipsism itself, is logically irrelevant.

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## BOOKS

### PHILOSOPHY

### Search for essences

The Character of Mind  
by Colin McGinn  
Oxford University Press, £8.95 and £3.95  
ISBN 0 19 219171 3 and 289159 6

In this introduction to the philosophy of mind, McGinn's approach to his subject is robustly traditional, not to say old-fashioned. It harks back to such works as Broad's *The Mind and Its Place in Nature* (although it is only about one-fifth the length of that work) rather than to more recent styles of philosophizing about mind (for example, those which emphasize the continuity between empirical and philosophical approaches). The philosopher is depicted as searching for essences, for logically necessary and sufficient conditions for various phenomena.

Although McGinn does this by investigating concepts, we are told that "mental concepts are more the method of enquiry than its object". Exactly what a concept is, and how one investigates it, is left unclear. On the one hand, he says that it is misleading to say that the subject-matter of philosophy is words; on the other, we are told that the identity of a concept is wholly determined by the meaning of the phrase that expresses it. It is in any case difficult to make sense of McGinn's appeals to what "intuition" tells us, unless this is an appeal to our grasp of the truth conditions (and hence presumably the meaning) of sentences describing alleged facts.

After a useful preliminary explanation of what the subject is and by what methods it can be approached, the author devotes his six chapters to discussions of the mind/body problem (in which he finds no currently available theory to be satisfactory); of our knowledge of the external world, of our experiences, and of our selves; of the relations between thought and language; of agency; and finally of the self.

Besides the methodology of the book, I also have doubts about its contents. In chapter two, for example, McGinn rejects the dualist view that a person is composed of a physical body and a non-physical mind, on the familiar ground that the concept of a non-physical mind is incoherent. Yet the final chapter treats the self as a Cartesian mental substance, that is to say, it identifies the self as one of those non-physical entities the concept of which had earlier been declared incoherent. This makes it all the more surprising that McGinn should say of this incoherent concept that it is "the naive concept we are prone to operate with". It also makes it surprising that McGinn should say the onus of proof is on the opponent of the concept to show what is wrong with it, for all the world as if he had not himself told us earlier that "good sense" requires us to reject the concept. It is true that there is no contradiction between the two chapters, since in discussing the self, McGinn admits that the concept may not be coherent, and that, even if it is coherent, it may not apply to anything. There is, however, a certain dislocation between the two chapters, in that the second silently ignores the claims already put forward in the first.

McGinn tells us in his preface that the book is intended as an introduction for "the general reader and the beginning student". There are, however, two reasons for thinking that neither of these two categories of reader will be the main beneficiaries of the work. The first is that, like many introductions to the philosophy of mind, the book has no claims to comprehensiveness, even within the field that it covers. In the introduction, chapter, for example, there is no discussion of behaviourism or of post-Wittgensteinian critical theories, nor does the chapter on action have any discussion of free will. And outside the restricted do-

main within which McGinn operates, there remain important areas of the subject which are left untouched. There is nothing, for example, on emotion or memory or imagination. The second reason for doubting whether the book can succeed in its aim is the dense argumentation and highly compressed presentation of material. The chapter on mind and body, for example, is a lightning survey of varieties of materialism and dualism which speeds through such topics as the type/token distinction, supervenience, universals and particulars, panpsychism and functionalism, all in a mere 21 pages. It is not that the issues are too skimpily dealt with to make the discussion worthwhile - far from it. It is rather that the style is so concise that only one who comes to the text with a fair degree of background knowledge is likely to appreciate what is being said and why. It would be a mistake, however, to think that the book's inappropriateness as an introduction is its overall failure. In spite of the reservations mentioned above, the book is an impressive piece of work - tough, elegant, ingenious, argumentative and controversial.

Nicholas Everitt

Nicholas Everitt is lecturer in philosophy at the University of East Anglia.

### Thought content

The Varieties of Reference  
by Gareth Evans  
Oxford University Press, £15.00 and £5.95  
ISBN 0 19 824685 4 and 824686 2

When he died in 1980, at the age of 34, Gareth Evans was working on an eagerly awaited book on reference. The drafts and notes that he left have now been edited by John McDowell into a coherent and polished text. The result is an impressive treatment of some central problems about the ways in which our thoughts and statements are related to the world.

Much recent work on reference addresses itself primarily to questions about language: it discusses, for example, the proper semantic treatment of singular terms such as proper names, or the criteria for determining who a speaker is referring to when he uses a name. Evans, by contrast, insists that we need first to understand how singular thoughts relate to their objects if we are to reach an adequate account of the linguistic devices used to express such thoughts. And so the long central part of his book is devoted to an investigation into the variety of singular thoughts. The argument here is extremely intricate; but one main conclusion is clear and challenging.

Suppose, sitting on the train, I have the thought that *that girl is pretty*: here I identify in thought a particular girl - say the one sitting opposite me - and think of her that she is pretty. And it is initially tempting to take it that the content of my singular thought is in part fixed by fixing who it is a thought about. But on further reflection this seems quite wrong. For surely, I could still have been thinking exactly the same thought-content as I am, thinking now had there been some different, but qualitatively similar girl opposite me (for example, my fellow traveller's twin). In other words, I could have been thinking a thought with the same intrinsic content even if there had been a change in the object the thought is about. Indeed, I could surely still have been thinking the same thought had I suddenly been hallucinating the girl. The content of my thought can thus hardly depend on who it is actually about, or else we would have to say in the hallucinatory case that it has no determinate content - and this is absurd, given that my thought-content remains the same whether I am hallucinating the girl or really seeing her.

This line of argument is ultimately Russellian, and when pressed leads to a conception of thought as being (in nearly all cases) intrinsically general in content. This conception is compounded, Dr Colaiaco suggests, of elements deriving from Hobbes, Burke and Bentham. In 1859, however, Stephen found little to quarrel with in Mill's essay *On Liberty*. "We know of nothing in English literature since the *Areopagitica* more stirring than his view of Mill's defence of free discussion. A decade later however he was to challenge both Mill's general idea of liberty and his advocacy of free discussion." In matters of literary criticism Stephen was impressed by realism but stern on vice. *Madame Bovary* was not, he thought, a work to be recommended, its principal character being defective in point of moral calculation ("The notion of duty or responsibility never seems to cross her mind"). Dickens was subversive and sentimental. Rousseau's professed love of mankind prompted Stephen to suggest that he keep it to himself and not daub others with it. In 1869 Stephen was appointed Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council in India, a post earlier held by Macaulay and Henry Maine. He consolidated and amended large sections of the law in force in India and added to Macaulay's penal code. His experience of the governing of India made a permanent mark and it was largely that experience that provoked the attacks on Mill's *Liberty* written on his return to England for the *Pall Mall Gazette* and later published as *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*. Stephen argued that Mill's essay undervalued the role of law in preserving liberty and that Mill's principle of forbidding the restriction of individual freedom except for the purpose of preventing harm to others undermined religion and morality and disregarded the right of society to coerce or tax unwilling cultural minorities for positive purposes not embraced by self-protection (such as keeping up the British Museum). Mill also, he thought, was too optimistic about free discussion. Most people were selfish, frivolous and commonplace and discussion was not likely to move them. Parliamentary government was conducted by the force of numbers not argument, and few great changes had been carried through as the result of rational persuasion. Free discussion could not have governed India. That country could not be ruled except on the principle that native religions were false.

None of this is entirely fair to Mill's argument. Stephen was governed on the principle that beliefs in the propriety of theft and murder were false. But Mill did not deny that. Governments on his principles are allowed to act on their convictions and to punish malefactors together with those who abet and incite the commission of crimes, so long as they leave free those who merely advocate wicked or criminal actions. Much of Stephen's argument amounts to saying (what Mill did not deny) that some forms of incitatory speech may cause disorder and be properly punished.

Some of Stephen's criticism of enthusiasm for mere negative or absolute liberty seems also misconceived. Sometimes he seems to confuse the definition of liberty as absence of restraint with a policy of removing all restraint, or with advocacy of moral laissez-faire. Nothing in fact illustrates better the cross purposes that progressives and conservatives may fall into in squabbling about liberty. Stephen, an undoubted conservative, when denouncing Mill's egalitarian tendencies complains that they endanger liberty and freedom of individual choice. When faced with Mill's prescriptions for free choice in moral or religious matters, however, he cries down liberty and praises authority and compulsion.

Stephen's political philosophy, though bold and enjoyable to read (brutal, vain and pompous, Mill said) is not what his reputation rests on and it is hard to agree that in this field he was "the most underrated thinker of his age". His true monuments are his writing on the history of English criminal law and his efforts, not entirely fruitless, to reduce it to a more rational codified order.

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Geoffrey Marshall is a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

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The great sadness is that the man who was best able to answer such questions, Gareth Evans himself, is no longer here to help.

Peter Smith

Peter Smith is lecturer in philosophy at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

### Mill as his grist

James Fitzgibbon Stephen and the Crisis of Victorian Thought  
by James A. Colaiaco  
Macmillan, £20.00  
ISBN 0 333 28731 2

James Colaiaco's useful, straightforward account of Sir James Fitzgibbon Stephen's work and thought presents his collision with John Stuart Mill as one between two schools of liberal philosophy. Stephen's liberalism was certainly different from that of Mill, Green, Gladstone or Hobbes. "The highest function which the general mass of mankind could ever be fitted to perform," he wrote in 1862, "would be that of recognizing the moral and intellectual superiority of the few." This liberalism, if that is what it was, was of a classical and refined sort

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Classified Display - £9.50 pcc Min. size: 9cm x 1 col @ £85.50 Classified Linage - £1.85 per line Minimum 3 lines @ £5.55 Box number - £2.00	Classified Display: Friday in the week prior to publication Classified Linage: Monday 10.00 am in the week of publication

### Universities

#### Imperial College of Science and Technology

### "NEW BLOOD" AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LECTURESHIPS.

Applications are invited for the following lectureships available from 1st October, 1983 in the following departments and fields:

#### 1. CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF METAL COMPLEXES OR MAIN GROUP COMPOUNDS)

Bio-inorganic chemistry, inorganic reaction mechanisms or main group synthetic chemistry.

#### 2. CHEMISTRY (SPECTROSCOPY OF SURFACES)

The physical chemistry of surfaces investigated by spectroscopic techniques including those provided by the central facilities of SERC.

#### 3. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY (COLLOID SCIENCE APPLIED TO BIOTECHNOLOGY)

Study of manipulation and control of concentrated suspensions of bioactive material and colloidal interactions during the growth and later in the flocculation and filtration procedures used to separate and harvest the micro-organisms.

#### 4. CIVIL ENGINEERING (HYDRAULICS)

Experience in finite element methods and interest in applications to coastal dynamics and open channel flow.

#### 5. CENTRE FOR ROBOTICS (AUTOMATION ROBOTICS)

Research activities cover the following disciplines: mechanical engineering, production engineering, micro-electronics, computing and physics. Applicants should have interests in sensor technology or in manufacturing technology.

#### 6. METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE (EXTRACTION METALLURGY AND MATERIALS PRODUCTION)

Chemical thermodynamics and chemical process engineering as applied to defining and developing new process routes for extraction metallurgy and for the production of a wide range of materials.

#### 7. MATHEMATICS (APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS - FLUID MECHANICS)

Problems in fluid mechanics, transition to turbulence, meteorology, statistical mechanics and laser optics involving the study of differential equations which introduce the concept of strange attractors and associated problems of chaos.

#### 8. MATHEMATICS (PURE MATHEMATICS - PROBABILITY THEORY)

The connections of probability theory with analysis, number theory, statistics and theoretical physics. Applicants should be strong in functional analysis.

#### 9. PHYSICS (EXPERIMENTAL/THEORETICAL PARTICULAR PHYSICS)

Appointment in either High Energy Nuclear Physics Group or Theoretical Physics Group.

#### 10. PHYSICS (PLASMA PHYSICS OR CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS)

Appointment in one of the following research groups: Optics (lasers), Plasma, Spectroscopy, Experimental or Theoretical Solid State, Surface Physics.

#### Information Technology

1. Computing - research in area of U.K.B.S. functional languages or related software engineering areas.  
2. Computing - two teaching posts for an undergraduate and/or a graduate conversion course in Computing Science, with strong Software Engineering bias.

Candidates should normally be less than 35 years of age (excluding the appointments in Computing) but exceptionally well qualified candidates will be considered. Appointment will be at an advertised point on the Lecturer scale £7,533-£14,863 per annum inclusive of London Allowance (under review). Further particulars of these appointments from the Personnel Secretary, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London SW7 2BZ to whom applications including curriculum vitae, list of publications and names of two referees should be sent to arrive no later than 25th May, 1983.

### The University of Manchester

Applications are invited for the following posts of:

**LECTURER** which have been established under the national scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff (the "new blood" scheme). Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Each post is tenable from 1st October, 1983 or a later date to be arranged. The salaries will be within the range £8,375-£13,505 per annum.

**CHEMISTRY**: Applicants should have carried out research in areas related to inorganic chemistry and preference will be given to those with research interests in preparative organometallic chemistry. Closing date for applications: 18th May (ref. 44663)

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS**: Preference will be given to applicants with an interest in any aspect of wave motions. Closing date for applications: 6th May (ref. 42783)

**PHYSICS (RADIO-ASTRONOMY)**: The appointee will be expected to undertake astro-physical research based on the Meritt interferometer and other facilities at Jodrell Bank. Closing date for applications: 18th May (ref. 51853)

**PHYSICS**: The field of research is experimental high energy physics. The appointee will join the High Energy Group which is engaged in experiments of PETRA in Hamburg and at CERN. Closing date for applications: 11th May (ref. 52982)

**IMMUNOLOGY**: Applicants should have proven ability in molecular aspects of immunology. The department is situated in the Medical School, where excellent laboratory and animal facilities are available, and collaboration with workers at the Paterson Laboratories (Christie Hospital) is encouraged. Closing date for applications: 27th May (ref. 43653)

**GEOLOGY**: Applicants should have an interest in metamorphic petrology. Closing date for applications: 18th May (ref. 53783)

**ISLAMIC HISTORY**: Applicants should have an interest in the post-1800 history of the Middle East and the Islamic world. Closing date for applications: 11th May (ref. 64653)

Particulars and application forms (returnable by the dates stated above) from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Please quote appropriate reference.



### LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

Under the UGC's New Blood Scheme the University of Leicester has been awarded funds for Lectureships, tenable from 1st October 1983, in the following fields:

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Biological Chemistry

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

1. Condensed matter physics

2. X-ray Astronomy

#### DEPARTMENT OF GENETICS

Structure of the human genome with particular reference to the molecular basis of inherited disorders.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Trans-national aspects of social welfare law

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH. Detailed advertisements are appearing in the appropriate specialist journals.

### Appointments

Universities Fellowships Research and Studentships Polytechnics Colleges of Higher Education Colleges with Teacher Education Colleges and Institutes of Technology	Technical Colleges Colleges of Further Education Colleges and Departments of Art Administration Overseas Adult Education Librarians General Vacancies Industry and Commerce
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### Other classifications

Exhibitions Awards Conferences and Seminars Courses	Personal For Sale and Wanted Holidays and Accommodation
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### UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

**PROFESSOR OF HISTOPATHOLOGY; DEPARTMENT OF HISTOPATHOLOGY**  
Applicants must have MRCPath or equivalent qualification in Histopathology and Morbid Anatomy. The successful candidate will be expected to teach these subjects to medical students and to carry out service work and research. He/she will also be involved in postgraduate training in Pathology.

**PROFESSOR OF ANAESTHETICS; DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHETICS**  
Candidates must hold the FFARCS or equivalent higher qualification in Anaesthetics. The post will involve teaching anaesthesia to students and junior doctors. It will also involve intensive care and research commitments.

**LECTURERSHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP; DEPARTMENT OF HISTOPATHOLOGY (2 posts)**  
Applicants must have MRCPath or equivalent qualification in Histopathology and Morbid Anatomy. The successful candidates will be expected to teach these subjects to medical students and to carry out service work and research. He/she will also be involved in postgraduate training in Pathology.

**LECTURERSHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP; DEPARTMENT OF CURRICULUM STUDIES (Physics Education)**  
This post is being funded by the Nuffield Foundation for one year. There are, however, possibilities of extending the funding for another year. Applicants must have Master's degree in Physics education and preferably must have taught the subject successfully at undergraduate level. Teacher training experience and ability to design undergraduate physics courses is an advantage.

**LECTURERSHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP; DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY (Available 1.1.84)**  
In addition to teaching, the post calls for someone who can run and maintain the Isotope laboratory and a holder of a PhD is essential.

**CHIEF CHEMIST; INSTITUTE OF MINING RESEARCH**  
Candidates should be qualified with BSc (Honours) chemistry and MSc analytical chemistry or equivalent with minimum of five years experience in geological and metallurgical materials. Modern laboratory equipment includes Van der Grinten A.A., Leco C and S with staff of seven, modern XRF analyser.

**SALARY SCALES (Non-Medical)**  
Lecturer Grade I: £28,016 x 616 - 9,564 x 652 - £19,428  
Lecturer Grade II: £21,880 x 432 - 8,164 x 468 - £15,568  
Senior Lecturer: £28,016 x 616 - 9,564 x 652 - £19,428  
Professor: £28,016 x 616 - 9,564 x 652 - £19,428

Particulars and application forms (returnable by the dates stated above) from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Please quote appropriate reference.

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Particulars and application forms (returnable by the dates stated above) from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13



## Universities continued

## Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham

### Lecturer/Senior Lecturer Electrical Engineering

The College is a residential establishment, running first degree and post-graduate CMAA courses. Army Staff courses and specialist courses for both civilian and military students. It has an academic staff of over 100, whose duties are similar to those of University Lecturers. There are comprehensive laboratory, computing, workshop and library facilities, and staff are given every opportunity to become involved in research and development work, and extend their external contacts.

Applicants are advised that the role of RMCS within MOD is under review.

The Electrical Branch contributes to the College CMAA first degree courses in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, the Army (Technical) Staff courses and MSc courses in guided weapon systems, gun control, vehicle electrical systems and military power supplies and instrumentation. The topics appointed will be primarily concerned with the factors of generation and utilisation of electrical power, electrical engineering design for systems reliability, power

electronic conversion and static power supplies for weapons and vehicles.

Candidates must have a first or second class honours degree or equivalent in electrical or electronic engineering or a closely related discipline. Experience of industrial design and development, weapon systems engineering or computer-aided design, maintenance and test would be an advantage, but recent graduates or post-graduates will be considered.

Appointments will be as Lecturer (£5420-£7395) or Senior Lecturer (£8595-£10,965) according to qualifications and experience. Starting salary may be above the minimum at each level. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 13 May 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alton Hill, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 46551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: R/83058.

### University of Strathclyde DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

#### LECTURESHIP IN CONTROL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from candidates with experience in the field of control engineering for a Lectureship in the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering. The successful applicant will join the Department's staff of 15, and will be responsible for the teaching of control engineering to students on the BSc (Hons) in Electronic and Electrical Engineering. The successful applicant will also be responsible for the supervision of research students and for the development of new research projects in the field of control engineering.

Applications (two copies), including a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, which will supply further details on request.



### Griffith University LECTURER WORK AND ORGANIZATIONS (Continuing Appointment)

School of Social and Industrial Administration

The School of Social and Industrial Administration requires a Lecturer, preferably with a background in Sociology, to make a major contribution to the teaching of the course 'Work and Organizations'. This course considers the sociological, psychological, economic and political aspects of the way work is structured in modern industrialized societies. The course also considers the social and economic contexts in which organizations operate, the relationship of organizations to their environment, and the role of the individual within organizations. The successful candidate will also contribute to the development of new research projects in the field of work and organizations.

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARY (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor \$44,577; Postdoctoral Fellow \$21,333-22,216; Research Fellow \$21,333-22,216; Senior Lecturer \$24,000-24,877; Lecturer \$22,430-24,877. Further details and application procedures may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 38 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0DF unless otherwise stated.

### The University of Tasmania RESEARCH FELLOW: THEORETICAL CHEMICAL PHYSICS

To undertake theoretical studies in the electronic properties of molecules, in the Department of Chemistry. A strong background in applied mathematics, chemistry or physics is required, with a knowledge of computing.

Appointments on a full-time contract basis for two years but subject to satisfactory performance review after first year. Salary will be within range: \$24,333-26,263 p.a., with some provision for travel costs. Eligibility for the ARC grant. Professor F. P. L. (Tel: 002) 200159.

Applications, including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Tasmania, Box 252, G.P.O., Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia, by 6 June, 1983.

### University of Melbourne SENIOR LECTURER (Continuing) In the DEPARTMENT OF ITALIAN

Applicants must have high academic qualifications and a proven research record. Considerable previous university teaching experience should also have been gained. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of Italian literature and culture in both English and Italian. The successful applicant will be expected to supervise postgraduate students, to teach in the Department of Italian, and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### The Australian National University POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

The appointment is concerned with research in pure and applied probability and statistics and in mathematical analysis. The postholder will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES ABERYSTWYTH CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY

The College Council invites applications for appointment to the Chair of Zoology. Further particulars can be obtained from The Registrar, (Statute Office), The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 2AX, Wales, U.K. (Tel: 0670 3177, Ext. 207), by whom applications (12 copies) together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than Monday, 16th May, 1983.

### University of Bath School of Modern Languages LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN

Candidates should have a first class honours degree in German, or equivalent, and a proven research record. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of German literature and culture in both English and German. The successful applicant will be expected to supervise postgraduate students, to teach in the Department of German, and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Newcastle Upon Tyne Department of Microbiology, Medical DEPARTMENTAL SUPERINTENDENT

Applications are invited from men and women for a Departmental Superintendent, to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of microbiology and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### The Queen's University Belfast LECTURESHIP IN MODERN HISTORY

A lectureship in the Department of Modern History is available. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of modern history and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

## Universities continued

### UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING I.T. LECTURESHIP AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN INTEGRATED OPTICS AND OPTOELECTRONICS

The Department has been allocated one of the 30 nationally awarded academic appointments, to strengthen research in integrated optics and optoelectronics and to contribute to the teaching work of the Department. Appointment will be as a Lectureship to supplement the work of a large group conducting research in integrated optics, optical signal processing, optical communications and optical sensors, with complementary research on high resolution E-beam lithography and growth of III-V semiconductors by MBE.

Salary will be within the range £8,375-£13,600 on the Lecturers' scale (under review), with placement according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University (Ref: 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (3 copies), giving the names of three referees, should be lodged on or before 20th May, 1983. In reply please quote Ref. No. 49607.

### Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

#### COMPUTER STUDIES (Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in Computer Studies. The person appointed will contribute to the teaching of the course 'Computer Studies' and to the supervision of research students. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of computer studies and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Adelaide CHAIR IN COMPUTER SCIENCE (A3722) (Tenurable)

The appointment is available from 1 January 1984 within the Department of Computer Science and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of computer science and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Wales APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY LECTURER

'New Blood' appointment initially for applied research on human performance. Areas of interest include problem solving under stress in hazardous industrial situations; cognitive skills, particularly process control; human error; memory; intelligence and displays; artificial intelligence and simulation of industrial tasks. Age limit 35 years.

### THE TOP POINTS OF THE SCALE ARE AVAILABLE FOR OUTSTANDING CANDIDATES.

Salary: £9,375-£13,600 per annum. Requests (quoting Ref. THES) for details and application form to: Staffing Office, UWIST, P.O. Box 88, Cardiff CF1 3XA. Closing date: 18th May, 1983.

### The University of Sheffield CHAIR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of education and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

#### 'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Applications are invited for two 'New Blood' appointments funded by the University Grants Committee, which are tenable from 1st October, 1983 in the following subjects:

### 1. LECTURESHIP IN MONETARY ECONOMICS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of monetary economics and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### 2. LECTURESHIP IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY STUDIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS.

The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of international relations and security studies and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Kent Canterbury Faculty of Social Sciences TEMPORARY LECTURER IN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in Politics and Government. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of politics and government and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

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### The Papua New Guinea University of Technology Department of Electrical and Communications Engineering

#### SENIOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTOR

Applicants are invited for a senior technical instructor post in the Department of Electrical and Communications Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of electrical and communications engineering and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Hong Kong LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Industrial Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of industrial engineering and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Nottingham Department of Mathematics LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of mathematics and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

### University of Nottingham Department of Mathematics LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of mathematics and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

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### The University of Sheffield Estates and Buildings ASSISTANT BUILDINGS OFFICER

Applications are invited for an assistant buildings officer post in the Estates and Buildings Department. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of estates and buildings and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

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### University of Liverpool New Blood LECTURESHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' lectureship in Pure Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research in the field of pure mathematics and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department.

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### University of Liverpool New Blood LECTURESHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS

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## Universities continued

University of  
Edinburgh  
Department of Computer  
Science  
**2 LECTURERS  
2 RESEARCH  
ASSOCIATES (3  
years)  
1 COMPUTING  
OFFICER (1 year)**

Applications are invited for the above appointments in the Department of Computer Science. At least one Lecturer must be available from 1st October 1983 and the other from 1st September 1983. The successful candidates will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidates will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidates will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Two three-year research associates (one from 1st October 1983, the other from 1st September 1983) will be available for research in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidates will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

One Computing Officer (1 year) will be available from 1st September 1983. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Salary bands (under review) are £6,375-£13,200 per annum. Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY.

University of Exeter  
**SAINT LUKE'S  
CHAPLAIN**

The Trustees of the Saint Luke's Chapel Foundation wish to appoint a Chaplain from 1st September 1983. The Saint Luke's Chapel is a member of the University of Exeter and is a place of worship for the University community. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

University of Birmingham  
**Administrative  
Assistant**

Applications are invited for an Administrative Assistant in the Faculty of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

The University of  
Manchester  
**CHAIR OF CIVIL  
ENGINEERING**

Applications are invited for the Chair of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

University of  
Liverpool  
**LECTURESHIP IN  
PHYSICS**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB.

University of  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
**LECTURESHIP IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of Agriculture. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

University of  
Leicester  
**BIOLOGICAL  
CHEMISTRY**

A Lectureship in Biological Chemistry has been established in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

The University of  
Sussex  
**LECTURESHIPS IN  
ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE**

Applications are invited for the above appointments in the Department of Artificial Intelligence. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QJ.

University of  
Exeter  
**Department of Politics  
LECTURESHIP IN  
POLITICS**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of Politics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4PU.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4PU.

The University of  
Lancaster  
**Visual Arts Centre  
EXHIBITION  
ORGANIZER**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Visual Arts Centre. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YW.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YW.

The University of  
Sheffield  
**CATERING  
MANAGER**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Catering Department. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.

University of  
Strathclyde  
**TEMPORARY  
LECTURESHIP IN  
POLITICS**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of Politics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1RH.

The University of  
Sussex  
**LECTURESHIPS IN  
ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE**

Applications are invited for the above appointments in the Department of Artificial Intelligence. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

University of  
Bradford  
**LECTURESHIP IN  
CONTROL  
ENGINEERING**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of Control Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Bradford, Bradford BD9 4JT.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Bradford, Bradford BD9 4JT.

Durham University  
**NEW BLOOD  
LECTURESHIP**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of New Blood. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, Durham University, Durham DH1 1TA.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, Durham University, Durham DH1 1TA.

University of  
Bath  
**School of Education  
Applications are invited  
for the post of  
LECTURER IN  
EDUCATION**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the School of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Bath, Bath BA1 1AY.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Bath, Bath BA1 1AY.

University of  
Keele  
**"NEW BLOOD"  
APPOINTMENT  
NEUROANATOMIST**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Department of Neuroanatomy. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Keele, Keele ST5 5BG.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, University of Keele, Keele ST5 5BG.

## Polytechnics

The Polytechnic  
of North London

Applications are invited for the following appointments tenable from 1st September 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
**Senior Lecturer/Lecturer  
Grade II in English**

To teach over a range of English literature after 1500. An ability to teach and develop courses in one or more of the following areas may be an advantage: Renaissance literature; drama; of any period, especially Modernism; New literature in English, especially Third World literature; critical theory. Duties will involve day and evening teaching.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
**Senior Lecturer/Lecturer  
Grade II in Law**

To teach on one or more of the following courses: B.A. (Hons) Law; B.A. (Hons) Modern Studies (both in the Department of Law); B.A. (Hons) Accounting or one of the professional accounting courses run by the Business School.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES  
AND SOCIOLOGY  
**Senior Lecturer/Lecturer  
Grade II in Sociology**

To teach mainly in the area of the comparative study of European societies at undergraduate and postgraduate level. A detailed knowledge of a country other than Britain would be an advantage, and an additional interest in a substantive area of sociology would be welcome. Duties include day and evening teaching, as well as research and administration. Candidates should possess a good honours degree in Sociology, and preferably postgraduate qualifications, as well as substantial experience in teaching and research. An ability to teach mature students would be an advantage.

THE BUSINESS SCHOOL  
**Senior Lecturer/Lecturer  
Grade II in Accounting**

To teach accounting at degree, HND and JNC level, to assist in the development of new courses and to participate in the School's research programme. An interest in computing aspects of accounting will be an advantage. Some administrative duties are also involved. Candidates should have an honours degree or higher degree in Accounting, Finance or a closely-related area, and preferably a professional accounting qualification. Experience of teaching financial management and/or financial accounting is essential.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY  
AND EUROPEAN STUDIES  
**Senior Lecturer/Lecturer  
Grade II in Economics**

The Polytechnic offers a major degree in Contemporary European Studies. The person appointed will have responsibility for at least one advanced course dealing with various aspects of economics in post-war Europe. Additionally he or she must be able to participate in final year seminar groups in which relevant topics are discussed in French or German. Some administrative duties are also involved.

The Polytechnic has about 7,000 students on degree and diploma courses. There is a significant amount of part-time and evening work and all staff may be expected to be involved in this work.

The Polytechnic encourages staff research and has built up a major involvement with the educational and other concerns of its North London community.

Salary Scales  
Senior Lecturer, £10,173-£11,964 (bar) - £12,816 plus £339 London Allowance  
Lecturer Grade II, £6,855-£11,022 plus £339 London Allowance.  
(Staff at the top of the Lecturer Grade II scale can expect progression in the Senior Lecturer scale subject to satisfying an efficiency requirement).

Application form and further details, (please state post in which interested) are obtainable from the Establishment Officer, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8DB. Tel: 01-607 2789, Ext. 2017. Closing date for receipt of applications: Monday, 9th May 1983.

Colleges with  
Teacher EducationKent County Council  
Education Committee  
Nominating College  
**LECTURER IN  
MOVEMENT  
STUDIES**

A one year full-time Lectureship in Movement Studies is available in the BA (Hons) programme in the Department of Physical Education. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science.

Further particulars of the above appointments may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Computer Science, Kent County Council, Maidstone ME14 1JF. Tel: (0224) 633811.

NORTH STAFFS POLY  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

Vacancies exist in the Departments of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Mechanical and Civil Engineering and Physics. At Principal Lecturer and Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II level.

**PRINCIPAL LECTURER**  
£11,931-£13,290 (bar) - £15,018 per annum**SENIOR LECTURER**  
£10,173-£11,964 (bar) - £12,816 per annum**LECTURER II**  
£6,855-£11,022 per annum

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING  
Teaching/research fields of particular interest:  
Power Systems  
Electric Machines  
Power Electronics  
Communications  
Electromagnetics associated with Machine Design  
Computer Aided Design  
Finite Element Methods

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING  
Teaching/research fields of particular interest:  
Thermal and Fluid Power  
Robotics/Automation  
Systems Engineering  
CAD/CAM  
Numerical Methods in Engineering

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
Teaching/research fields of particular interest:  
Acoustics  
Solid State Physics and Devices  
Microelectronics Applications  
Opto-Electronics

Applicants with experience in areas other than those specified will also be considered. All applicants will be expected to possess postgraduate and/or industrial experience, a current research interest, and the ability and enthusiasm to lead research.

Further details may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, North Staffs Polytechnic, College Road, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 2DE. Tel: 0932 (0782) 45531, Ext. 297.

Closing date for applications - Monday, 9th May, 1983.

## oxford polytechnic

**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER  
IN GEOCHEMISTRY**

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Geochemistry tenable in the Department of Geology & Physical Sciences from 1st September, 1983. The successful applicant will be expected to take charge of and to develop the Department's wet geochemical facilities and to teach all aspects of geochemistry within the Department's undergraduate courses in Geology and Earth Sciences. An interest in teaching introductory geology to first year students will be an advantage. The person appointed will be expected to contribute fully to the Department's fieldwork programme and will be expected to undertake an active programme of research including the supervisions of geochemistry undertaken by research students.

Salary according to qualifications and experience in the following ranges:  
Lecturer II £6,855-£11,022  
Senior Lecturer £10,173-£12,816

An application form and further details of the appointment and the Department may be obtained from the Head of Department, Department of Geology & Physical Sciences, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP. Closing date: 9th May, 1983.

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for two newly-created posts in the department of mathematics and computer studies.

**SENIOR LECTURESHIP**

Applicants should possess a postgraduate qualification in an appropriate discipline and have recent research and/or industrial experience in the field of Information Technology. The person appointed will be required to undertake a leadership role in the development of a new postgraduate course in Information Technology.

Salary ranges £7,986-£12,561 per annum (under review).  
Assistance with removal expenses.  
Details from:  
Secretary Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, AB9 1FR. Tel: (0224) 633811.

## ULSTER POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Arts

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN FINE ART - SCULPTURE  
(One year appointment from 1st September, 1983 - 31st August, 1984)  
An appropriately qualified and committed person is required to lead the Sculpture section of the C.N.A.A. validated MA and BA (Hons) degree courses in Fine Art. Experience in and knowledge of the use of extended media is highly desirable.

LECTURER II IN PAINTING  
(One year appointment: 1st September, 1983 - 31st August, 1984)  
An experienced practicing painter, preferably with postgraduate qualifications, is required to lead the BA (Hons) course in Painting and may also include some work with MA students.

LECTURER II IN FINE ART - PRINTMAKING  
(One year appointment: 1st September, 1983 - 31st August, 1984)  
Required from September 1983 an appropriately qualified practicing Printmaker to contribute to the teaching of the BA (Hons) course and the Advanced Diploma in Printmaking. Applicants should be able to contribute to the course generally; expertise in Lithography would be an advantage.

Faculty of Business and Management  
LECTURER II IN PRODUCTION/OPERATIONS  
MANAGEMENT  
(Fixed term appointment until 30th September, 1984)  
A vacancy exists within the School for an appointment as Lecturer II in Production and Operations Management.

The person appointed will be required to:  
(1) teach Production and Operations Management and related subjects as required on a range of polytechnic, undergraduate and postgraduate courses;  
(2) assist in the administration of existing courses;  
(3) actively participate in the further development of Production and Operations Management within the Polytechnic; and  
(4) undertake research within the area of Production and Operations Management. Candidates should have appropriate academic qualifications and relevant industrial experience. Previous teaching or research experience would be an additional advantage.

Faculty of Social and Health Sciences  
PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN OCCUPATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGY  
(Fixed term appointment until 30th September, 1984)  
The person appointed will make a major contribution to teaching and research in Occupational Psychology, and play an important role in the development of links with industry and community.

Applicants should have a good honours degree and postgraduate qualifications, preferably at PhD level, in Psychology. They should have a proven record of research, consultancy and publication in Occupational Psychology, and preferably experience of postgraduate supervision.

LECTURER II IN SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
METHODS  
(Fixed term appointment until 30th September, 1984)  
Applicants should be honours graduates in Sociology with, preferably, postgraduate qualifications and publications. Applicants with any specialism will be considered. Applications from those with prior and experience in statistical skills or from those willing to develop such expertise will be particularly welcome.

Salary Scales: Principal Lecturer £11,931-£13,290 £15,018 (under review)  
Lecturer £6,855-£11,022  
The Polytechnic is a grant aided institution with an independent Board of Governors (opened in 1971 and has a student population of some 6,100. It has extensive new purpose-built accommodation, including 630 residential places (over 140 are campus overlooking the sea at Rosslare, a pleasant and quiet residential area. There is a scheme of assistance with removal.

Further particulars and application forms which must be returned by 9th May, 1983 may be obtained by telephoning Whiteheadby (0231) 45131, Ext. 224 or by writing to:  
The Establishment Officer, Ulster Polytechnic, Shore Road, Newtownabbey Co. Antrim, BT37 0GB.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION STUDIES  
**PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN  
PRIMARY EDUCATION**  
(£11,931-£15,018)

Applications are invited from well-qualified graduate teachers with substantial experience of teaching in Primary schools to play a major role in the development and operation of the Polytechnic's expanding Primary Education training programme. Candidates should have demonstrated successful course leadership in the area of initial teacher education including planning leading to external validation of BEd, PGCE or Higher Degree courses and indicate active engagement in relevant research.

**LECTURER II/SENIOR  
LECTURER IN EARLY  
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION**  
(£6,855-£11,022)

Applications are invited from well-qualified graduate teachers with recent experience of teaching infant and/or lower Junior school children, with a special interest in the development of children's language, and whose academic studies have included substantial elements of psychology and/or sociology.

The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to a range of programmes for which the Department is responsible including BEd degrees (Initial and in-service), PGCE and Higher Degrees, and a wide range of in-service courses.

Further details and form of application from the Staff Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Closing date: 8th May, 1983.

TRENT  
POLYTECHNIC  
NOTTINGHAMHUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC  
Department of Behavioural Sciences  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
Ref: R32

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Social Sciences for the post of Research Assistant to conduct research in the main interviewing stage of a research project on the political practice of the Social Sciences Research Council and supervised by Mr. R. King, for a period of eleven months.

Salary: Researcher 'A' Scale £5,560  
Further details and application forms, to be returned by 2nd May 1983, are available from the Dean of Research's Office, The Polytechnic, Queensfield, Huddersfield HD1 3DH. Tel: (0484) 22288, Ext. 2054.

## oxford polytechnic

Department of Engineering  
**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER  
IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING**

Applications are invited from honours graduates with experience in digital electronics.

Lecturer II: £6,855-£11,022  
Senior Lecturer: £10,173-£12,816 (under review)

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from Mrs. Judy Balke, Administration, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP. Closing date 13th May, 1983.

SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
**PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN EDUCATION**

Required for September, 1983 a person with experience of education research and research supervision and with a special interest preferably in some aspect of primary education. Salary: £11,931-£13,290 (bar) - £15,018.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer (Enpl. 7), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2SB or by phoning (0742) 20811, Ext. 397. Completed forms to be returned by 4th May.

HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC  
Department of Behavioural Sciences  
**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK &  
STUDENT UNIT SUPERVISOR**  
Ref: ACA 480

This is a joint appointment between Huddersfield Polytechnic and Wakefield Social Services Department available from 1st September, 1983 on a fixed-term contract until 31st December, 1983.

The successful applicant should have a degree, a qualification in social work and recent experience in social work practice in addition to an ability to teach and supervise students. Applicants should have an interest in developing skills in supervision. Experience of social work with the mentally ill will be a particular asset in helping Wakefield formulate its response to the Mental Health Act.

Lecturer II: £6,855-£11,022 Senior Lecturer £10,173-£12,816 (bar) - £12,816  
Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Polytechnic, Queensfield, Huddersfield HD1 3DH. Tel: (0484) 22288, Ext. 2224 and closed by 10th May, 1983.

Preston Polytechnic  
Applications are invited for the post of  
**LECTURER II IN  
PSYCHOLOGY**  
Duties will include teaching on the BA (Hons) Psychology course and on the BA (Hons) Applied Psychology course.

Applicants should be honours graduates in Psychology with, preferably, postgraduate qualifications and publications. Applicants with any specialism will be considered. Applications from those with prior and experience in statistical skills or from those willing to develop such expertise will be particularly welcome.

The successful applicant will be expected to participate in the research and teaching of psychology and to contribute to the development of the Department's psychology courses and indicate active engagement in relevant research.

Salary scale (under review): Lecturer II £6,855-£11,022  
Details and application forms, which must be returned by 9th May, 1983, may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Preston Polytechnic, Victoria Road, Preston PR1 2TA. Tel: (0772) 32141, Ext. 224 or by writing to:  
1983

Thames  
Polytechnic  
School of Mechanical  
Engineering  
**SENIOR LECTURER**

The School requires an Engineer to lecture on thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, and machine design. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the School's engineering courses and to undertake research and consultancy.

Salary scale: £11,112-£13,290 (bar) - £15,018 (under review).  
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Thames Polytechnic, Watlington Road, Oxford OX3 0BP. Closing date: 31st May 1983.

Preston Polytechnic  
Re-advertisement  
Applications are invited for  
**HEAD OF FASHION**  
Salary scale: Head of Department £14,678-£16,816 (bar) - £18,954 (under review)

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Social Sciences for the post of Research Assistant to conduct research in the main interviewing stage of a research project on the political practice of the Social Sciences Research Council and supervised by Mr. R. King, for a period of eleven months.

Salary: Researcher 'A' Scale £5,560  
Further details and application forms, to be returned by 2nd May 1983, are available from the Dean of Research's Office, The Polytechnic, Queensfield, Huddersfield HD1 3DH. Tel: (0484) 22288, Ext. 2054.



## Technical Colleges

KEIGHLEY  
TECHNICAL  
COLLEGEAPPOINTMENT  
OF PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the above post to succeed Mr J. Longden O.B.E. who is retiring at the end of the Summer term 1983. The college is in Group 5 (salary range, currently £18,857 to £19,811), is situated in the centre of Keighley and is organised into five departments:

- Business & Management Studies.
- Community Education and Staff Development.
- Construction Industries.
- Engineering.
- General Education, Science and Computing.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Keighley Technical College, Cavendish Street, Keighley, BD21 3DF. Completed forms to be returned by 6th May 1983.

City of Bradford Metropolitan Council

We are an equal opportunities employer and welcome applications from candidates of all ages, race, colour, disability, sex, marital status.

## Colleges of Higher Education

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COLLEGE OF  
HIGHER EDUCATION

Queen Alexandra Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT  
STUDIES AND LANGUAGES

Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence on 1st September 1983.

Lecturer I in Business Studies to contribute to the development of BEC Higher National courses.  
Lecturer II in Management and Business Studies to contribute to a range of courses at undergraduate, postgraduate and post experience levels. Candidates should be able to contribute to courses in Accountancy and/or Quantitative Methods.

Senior Lecturer in Management Studies to contribute to postgraduate and post experience management courses. Preference will be given to candidates with an interest in the Behavioural Aspects of Management.

For all posts candidates should possess a degree and/or professional qualifications together with appropriate industrial/commercial experience.

Salary Scales:  
Lecturer I £5,365-£9,287  
Lecturer II £5,855-£11,022  
Senior Lecturer £10,173-£11,984

Application forms and further particulars from the Assistant Director to whom completed forms should be returned as quickly as possible. (SAE).

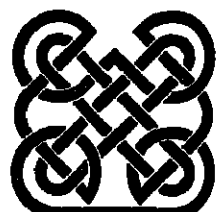
Head of Department  
of Accountancy  
and Business  
Grade VI £16,098-£17,721  
(Scale under review)

required for September 1984 for this department to be formed by the amalgamation of the departments of Accountancy and of Business Studies and Law, which have been both existing. Full-time part-time and sandwich courses currently include ACCA (Final), I.C.M.A. (Prof.), B.E.C. (HND), R.S.A. and Banking Diploma.

For further information and application forms see: SAE in The Vice Principal, Slough College of Higher Education, Wellington Street, Slough MK5 1TG. Completed forms must be returned by 29 April 1983.

Slough is an equal opportunities employer.

## Slough College

West Glamorgan  
Institute of  
Higher Education

Principal: Gerald Stockdale  
MED, MSc, PhD, CEng, MIMinE

Applications are invited for the following appointments to commence September 1983:

Dean of Faculty of Information  
Studies  
(Grade V)

A well qualified and experienced graduate is required, with a background in one of the following areas - Business/Accountancy/Computing Studies.

This is a newly created Faculty; the successful applicant will be responsible for providing sound academic leadership. Courses to be provided by the Faculty include CNAI; University of Wales; and BTEC validated ones and experience at this level is essential.

Dean of Faculty of Electronic  
Engineering  
(Grade V)

A well qualified and experienced graduate with a background in micro-electronics is required to head this newly created Faculty. Courses provided include CNAI research degrees, HD in Micro-Electronics with options in Opto-Electronics, CADMAT. The Faculty is also responsible for co-ordinating the research and academic course work of the Information Technology Centre at Neath.

Head of School of Quantitative  
Studies  
(Principal Lecturer)

A specialist is required in the area of Operations Research/Model Building/Business Statistics. Applicants must be well qualified and have successful teaching experience at honours degree level; research experience highly desirable.

Head of School of Computing  
Studies  
(Principal Lecturer)

A specialist in Computing Studies is required. Applicants must be well qualified and have experience of teaching at honours degree level, as well as HND. WIGHE has a Prime 550 with over 60 terminals; co-ordinated by a Director of Computer Unit; the successful applicant would be required to have a good knowledge of this system.

Readership in Business with  
Special Reference to  
Accountancy  
(Principal Lecturer)

Applicants must have substantial experience of successful supervision to final submission of higher degree candidates in the area of Business Studies. Applications are especially invited from the University sector for this appointment, which is intended to develop and co-ordinate research interests in the Faculties of Information Studies and of Business Administration.

Head of School of Mechanical  
and Manufacturing Engineering  
(Principal Lecturer)

This appointment is within the Faculty of Technology. Applicants must be well qualified graduates in mechanical engineering with good teaching/industrial/research experience. The Faculty has recently been approved to provide a TEO HD in Mechanical Engineering; the successful applicant will be closely involved in this course.

Dean of Faculty (Grade V) £14,878-£16,305  
Principal Lecturer £11,285-£12,581 (bar) - £14,288

It is hoped the above appointments will commence September 1983. In each case it is essential candidates are committed to giving assistance to and being involved with the regeneration of industry and commerce in the South West Wales region. The County of West Glamorgan is a very attractive part of the country in which to work and live; the Gower Peninsula was the first area in the UK to be designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Further details and application forms from: The Principal, West Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Townhill Road, Swansea SA2 0UT. SAE please. Closing date for applications: Friday 6th May, 1983.

SOUTH GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF  
HIGHER EDUCATION (CARDIFF)  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts to commence September 1983:

SENIOR LECTURER - EDUCATION  
The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision and delivery of the BEd (Hons) degree scheme and will be required to supervise the research and academic work of the BEd (Hons) students.

Salary Scale: £11,285-£12,581 (bar) - £14,288  
Lecturer 2 - EDUCATION  
The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision and delivery of the BEd (Hons) degree scheme and will be required to supervise the research and academic work of the BEd (Hons) students.

Salary Scale: £5,365-£9,287  
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by writing to: R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Townhill Road, Swansea SA2 0UT. SAE please. Closing date for applications: Friday 13 May 1983.

The Governing Council seeks to appoint a

## DIRECTOR

to take up post as soon as possible.

Humberside College (currently Group 10) is a major regional and national institution of higher education with 3,000 full-time and sandwich students and 4,000 part-time students.

The college offers a diverse range of courses and its academic programme includes 23 degree and post-graduate courses, with a further 10 degree programmes planned to start this September, together with a wide range of diploma and professional courses.

Leadership of the college will therefore require a wide experience of public sector Higher Education and a detailed knowledge of the validation procedures of the C.N.A.A.

The three major sites of the college are in Hull, but the development of a fourth major location in Grimsby is under way.

Further details of the post may be obtained from: Mr. D. A. N. Robertson, Clerk to the Governing Council, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT. Telephone: Hull (0482) 41451.

Letters of application with the names and addresses of two referees should reach the Clerk by 6th May 1983.

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE  
of Higher EducationTRINITY AND ALL SAINTS'  
COLLEGE

Trinity and All Saints' College, an independent Roman Catholic foundation affiliated with the University of Leeds, offers courses leading to BA (Collegiate), BSc (Collegiate) and BEd. Ordinary and Honours Degrees of the University.

Applications are invited for the post of:

## HEAD OF STUDIES IN EDUCATION

The recent government re-organisation of teacher education had consolidated and extended the College's contribution in this sector. The College will continue to offer BEd. honours degrees for both primary and secondary ranges as well as Postgraduate Certificate courses to the secondary range. From September 1984, a Postgraduate Certificate for the primary range will be introduced.

As a full member of the recently established national Centre for Evaluation and Development in Teacher Education, the College is in the process of reviewing its approach to teacher education. New courses now being prepared will strengthen the link between initial and in-service education and training and emphasise the importance of school-based work and of a practice-led approach. All the College's BEd. degree courses will continue to incorporate the study of a single academic subject to honours degree level.

The College seeks to appoint a Head of Studies whose experience and interests will enable him or her to participate fully in these and other new developments.

Salary will be paid at the level of Burnham F.E. Head of Department Grade V for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.

The post will take effect from September 1983. Further particulars of the post and application forms, which should be returned by Friday, 6th May, 1983, are available from:

The Registrar (27),  
Trinity and All Saints' College,  
Bromley Road,  
LEEDS LS18 5HD.

Roehampton  
Institute

Digby Stuart  
Froebel  
Southlands  
Whitehills

Courses offered by the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education are in combined studies leading to university first and higher degrees. The Institute seeks to make the following appointment in the Department of Mathematics and Computing from 1 September 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATIONAL  
COMPUTING

The person appointed will be required to participate in the teaching of Educational Computing in in-service courses and professional (BEd and PGCE) courses. Applicants should have recent experience of the teaching of Computer Studies in schools, and interest in the use of computers across the curriculum in primary and secondary schools. Knowledge of the commercial application of computers would be an advantage.

Salary (UKES scale) £8,855-£12,818 plus London Allowance £850 per annum.  
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by writing to: R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richardson Road, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 2NU.

Closing date for applications: Friday 13 May 1983.

## Colleges of Higher Education continued

## Bulmershe College of Higher Education

Required for September 1983:

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER  
IN MATHEMATICS

To join an active team of tutors who offer a wide range of courses in Initial and in-service teacher training. Applications are sought from able mathematicians with a wide range of interests in teacher education. Recent school experience is essential for the post and experience of Primary schools would be an advantage. The successful applicant will have the opportunity to teach on a variety of courses and to take a leading role in developing new courses.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Bulmershe College of Higher Education, Woodlands Avenue, Easing, Reading RG6 1HY. Tel: (0734) 65387. Ext. 228. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983. Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

Chester College of  
Higher Education

The following Lecturers are required for September 1983. The successful candidate will be required to teach on a variety of courses and to take a leading role in developing new courses. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, CH1 1LL. Tel: (01244) 22111. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

LECTURER IN  
HISTORY

To help with a course on the history of the British Isles and to take a leading role in developing new courses. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, CH1 1LL. Tel: (01244) 22111. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

LECTURER II IN  
PSYCHOLOGY

To help with a course in General Psychology and to take a leading role in developing new courses. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, CH1 1LL. Tel: (01244) 22111. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

LECTURER II IN  
RELIGIOUS  
STUDIES

Applicants should be able to make a significant contribution to aspects of Church History. Salary scale on appropriate point of the scale £5,365-£9,287. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, CH1 1LL. Tel: (01244) 22111. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

LECTURER II IN  
RELIGIOUS  
STUDIES

Applicants should be able to make a significant contribution to aspects of Church History. Salary scale on appropriate point of the scale £5,365-£9,287. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, CH1 1LL. Tel: (01244) 22111. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

Christ Church  
College  
of Higher Education  
Canterbury

Required for the beginning of the Autumn Term 1983, Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Movement Studies. Applications are invited from candidates with a degree in Movement Studies and who have an ability to teach courses in Dance to degree level.

The college offers BA, BSc and MA degrees. Postgraduate diploma and higher degrees in Education. Salary scale on appropriate point of the scale £5,365-£9,287. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Christ Church College, Canterbury, Kent. Tel: (01222) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

S. Martins College  
of Higher Education  
Lancaster

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Primary Science Education. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, S. Martins College, Lancaster, LA1 4JD. Tel: (0547) 55555. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

Lecturer in  
Primary Science  
Education

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, S. Martins College, Lancaster, LA1 4JD. Tel: (0547) 55555. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

The University of  
Leeds  
School of Education  
SSRC LINKED  
STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for an SSRC linked studentship in the School of Education. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT. Tel: (0113) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

University of Bristol  
Department of Economic  
and Social History  
S.S.R.C. LINKED  
STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for an S.S.R.C. linked studentship in the Department of Economic and Social History. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, University of Bristol, Bristol BS1 3PL. Tel: (0117) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

University of Oxford  
St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
SCHOLARSHIPS

The College proposes to make elections to a number of graduate scholarships intended to be awarded to students of the University of Oxford. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, St Cross College, Oxford OX1 1PS. Tel: (01865) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

University of Oxford  
St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
SCHOLARSHIPS

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, St Cross College, Oxford OX1 1PS. Tel: (01865) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

Hampshire  
FARNBOROUGH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY  
PRINCIPAL  
LECTURER

A good academic is required. Applicants must be at least honours graduates with a wide range of teaching and industrial experience. Further details from The Staffing Officer, Farnborough College of Technology, Boundary Road, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 6SB (S.A.E. please). Closing date: 5th May, 1983.

Lothian Regional Council  
NAPIER COLLEGE OF  
COMMERCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## DEPUTE PRINCIPAL

(Salary £22,014-£22,926  
(under review))

Applications are invited for the post of Depute Principal at Napier College, Edinburgh. Napier College is a polytechnic-type institution and the largest higher education establishment in Scotland outside the University sector. The College offers a wide range of advanced courses at postgraduate, degree and diploma level, and currently has some 4,500 FTE students enrolled. The College is a Group 12 College in terms of the Scottish Teachers' Salaries Memorandum 1980.

Applicants should have suitable academic qualifications and considerable teaching and administrative experience in the field of higher education.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: The Secretary, Napier College, Colinton Road, Edinburgh, EH10 5DT.

To whom letters of application, including a Curriculum Vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent by 18th May, 1983.

Lothian Regional  
Council

Napier College of  
Commerce and  
Technology

RESEARCH  
ASSISTANT

Required to undertake supervised research in the Department of Business Studies. The successful candidate will be required to teach on a variety of courses and to take a leading role in developing new courses. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Napier College, Colinton Road, Edinburgh, EH10 5DT. Tel: (0131) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

The Australian  
National  
University  
SCHOLARSHIPS  
FOR PHD DEGREE  
COURSES

Persons who hold, or seek to hold, a bachelor's degree with at least upper second class honours or equivalent from a recognised university may apply for Australian National University scholarships for research in the field of the Physical, Medical, Chemical, Biological, and Social Sciences. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601. Tel: (06) 251 1111. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

The Association  
Examining Board

The Board invites applications for the following posts:

CHIEF EXAMINER  
FOR DRESS (617) AT  
ADVANCED LEVEL  
FOR THE 1985  
EXAMINATION

Applicants for these posts should have a minimum of five years' recent relevant teaching experience and experience in examining at Advanced Level.

MODERATOR FOR  
DRESS (617) AT  
ADVANCED LEVEL  
FOR THE 1985  
EXAMINATION

Applicants for these posts should have a minimum of five years' recent relevant teaching experience and experience in examining at Advanced Level.

University of Oxford  
St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
SCHOLARSHIPS

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Principal, St Cross College, Oxford OX1 1PS. Tel: (01865) 34444. Completed forms to be returned by 12th May, 1983.

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St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
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## Administration

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE  
CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE  
CHURCH'S MINISTRY

The Council wishes to appoint a

REGISTRAR  
of the  
GENERAL MINISTERIAL  
EXAMINATION

as soon as possible. The Registrar, as a member of the Executive Team of the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry (ACCM), will be responsible to the Chief Secretary (Canon John Tiller) for the administration of the General Ministerial Examination and will also act as Secretary of the Council's Theological Education. Experience of serving committees and of administration are essential, as is the ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing. Desirable, candidates should have experience of educational administration and of drafting regulations.

The post is graded Senior Executive Officer on an incremental scale £10,881-£13,189 per annum. Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from:

Miss Anne Holt, Personnel Officer,  
Church House, Dean's Yard,  
Westminster, London SW1P 3NZ.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 9th May, 1983. Interviews will be held in London on Wednesday, 1st June, 1983.

The Polytechnic  
of North LondonSECRETARY AND CLERK  
TO THE COURT  
OF GOVERNORS  
(Salary within the range  
£18,468-£19,908)

The Secretary is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Polytechnic. Applications for this post are invited from persons with extensive experience at a senior level in the administration of higher education or of large and diverse organisations in either the public or private sectors.

Further particulars and an application form obtainable from the Establishment Officer, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, N7 8DB, (Tel: 01-807 2789, Ext. 2018).

Closing date for receipt of applications: Monday 8th May, 1983.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BODY  
FOR  
LOCAL AUTHORITY  
HIGHER EDUCATIONADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICER

Applications are invited for a post of administrative officer which will become vacant shortly. The successful candidate will assist primarily the Assistant Secretary (Academic), administrative officers act as a team supporting the work of NAB as a whole.

Candidates should be suitably qualified with appropriate academic and/or administrative experience and with a keen interest in current issues of higher education policy. A knowledge of local authority higher education is particularly desirable.

The appointment will initially be for two years either on secondment or on appointment to the NAB. Salary will be within the range of £11,865-£16,021 including London weighting.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from NAB, Metropolitan House, 28-30 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 Tel: 01-467 1183. Applications should be returned by 8th May.

The Association  
Examining Board

The Board invites applications for the following posts:

CHIEF EXAMINER  
FOR DRESS (617) AT  
ADVANCED LEVEL  
FOR THE 1985  
EXAMINATION

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MODERATOR FOR  
DRESS (617) AT  
ADVANCED LEVEL  
FOR THE 1985  
EXAMINATION

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University of Oxford  
St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
SCHOLARSHIPS

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St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
SCHOLARSHIPS

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St Cross College  
GRADUATE  
SCHOLARSHIPS

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## Examiners







# Don's diary

## Monday

A visit to the Design Centre in London for the press day of the young creators' exhibition. It was most satisfying to see on show the fruits of students' work from our industrial design course which we are engineering operate with our art and design colleagues. I am gradually learning the value of publicizing our efforts in engineering: too often we hide our light under a bushel. Exciting and stimulating though it has been, it has again brought home to me the general lack of interest and comprehension of engineers' work. We have to accept nowadays that sound engineering is taken for granted. The new Leyland Maestro car has appeal because of its general design, good promotion and latest technological gimmicks but if anything should go wrong with the mechanics then just wait for the brick bats to fly. Perhaps that is as it should be: we do not expect sound professional practice from others, eg solicitors, accountants and so on. There really is no glamour in a supporting job well done but put together with a competent presentation then you can have a winning combination.

## Tuesday

One of the reasons why I often lose my temper with my eldest son is that he is in some ways like me and reflects my own limitations. I don't suppose anyone likes being reminded of shortcomings but one of mine is, I am told, a lack of self confidence in my ability. I have an old friend and contemporary from apprenticeship days who is now a professor and head of department (in another institution) while I remain one of the hewers of wood and drawers of water. My friend has assured me that I have a better brain and so, swaggering in new-found confidence from yesterday, I decide to write this for *THE TIMES*.

To add to this euphoria I received news that my application for a research project into design teaching has been approved by the polytechnic and I now await approval from the funding organization. I send a memo to various members of the directorate about the legal protection of inventions and designs. Some of my work in teaching engineering and industrial design throws up ideas that have commercial potential. A fruitful partnership between students and staff is what we all aim for and is rare enough to be memorable when it happens. But unless there is some form of agreement with students (and employers) such opportunities for patenting or registration can be lost.

## Wednesday

Today is the day when my *THES* usually arrives from my brother-in-law. We have an arrangement where I send him some stamped addressed wrappers in which he sends me his used copy. I realize that revelation of this fact may jeopardize publication of this diary but would add that I pass it (the paper not the diary) round the office afterwards.

Wednesday is also part-time technician day and we have the job of arousing the interest of unmotivated students. This is compensated for by classes on other courses, particularly the part-time degree where the students are keener, brighter and more critical. There is no doubt that you have to be adaptable where a variety of courses, modes of attendance and maturity of students are all interwoven in the timetable.

Teaching design means that I am involved in all the courses in our department. Sometimes I think it would be more comfortable to stick with a single subject specialization

which could be the reason that many people in engineering prefer to keep it that way. Reading *THE TIMES* article "Ask the Engineers" was rather depressing but contains much truth. Engineering courses that are technically narrow and narrowly technical do indeed exist and one wonders whether engineers themselves are able to break this circle of narrowness in higher education. My recent experience of collaboration with industrial designers leads me to believe it possible but unlikely wherever engineering research is perceived in traditional terms of digging academic holes.

## Thursday

Until recently I used to have Thursdays clear of class contact. While this meant a heavy day on Fridays (including afternoons - Laurie Taylor please note) it was nice to breathe freely for a day and now duty calls and we have today as one of two days for our new pilot scheme in engineering design. This has attracted a certain amount of interest and during the last few weeks various visitors have come to see us. Unlike most part-time technician courses we seem to have succeeded in attaining a group identity. Perhaps this may be due to a guinea pig syndrome but we like to think it is because of our enlightened approach to teaching, assessment, breadth of interest etc.

This is the time for setting examinations and I had the pleasure of receiving a comment from one of the external assessors to the effect that it was a nice paper. The other quibbled about a point of interpretation and found a spelling mistake. On the whole externals perform an important and useful duty: more often than not as a check on upward drift. Year after year one must remind oneself that it may be another year for teachers but it is the first for students.

## Friday

End of term. Only 11 weeks but it has felt longer. I sometimes think of water running along a channel. It has just enough energy to travel the distance and then fall off at the end. I usually try to do housekeeping jobs in the office on Friday afternoons now that these classes have finished, but today started to mark some first-year degree drawing exam papers. When I look with students about our work starting when theirs finishes they do not believe me. Why should they? Neither do they believe that we are on their side. First-year students are not far enough away from school, and in such large class sizes there is no hope of knowing them personally until they have thinned down into options and tutorial groups in later years.

It is a constant irritation with graphical communication and drawing that it is not perceived by students as a proper subject. Some of them "draw" rather than "draw" (as well as another subject). When we assure them that this is the case, they are rather upset because, of course, they have been led by our selection system to put all their eggs into the maths and physics baskets with little reference to applications and design: perhaps things are changing.

Looking forward to a hike on the southern end of the Pennines. In bad weather this can be the bleakest terrain in the country but as A. Vainwright says: "It will do you good."

Martin Hodkinson

The author is senior lecturer in engineering design at Preston Polytechnic.

Sir, - As some of your readers appear to be upset by my view last month that Sir Harold Wilson is not the best thing that happened to our country since King John, I had better find a safer pretext this month. One correspondent even went so far as to call me a "political scientist" and a poor one at that for being disrespectful of a Prime Minister.

Now it happens that I dislike the term "political science" almost as much as Sir Keith Joseph dislikes "social science", and certainly my idea of objectivity in political education is not teaching respect for the powers that be and beating the drum for the Rule of Law.

Citizens ask prior questions: are the powers exercising their authority reasonably and are the laws just?

However, I did break the rules by writing about a speaker and a meeting I had chaired. (Actually, it was all an allegory for someone else of far less consequence, but that of course makes the indulgent offence worse.)

These occasions should be as silent as the confessional, or else what tales could be told. As a student I remember when St Catherine's in Windsor Great Park was running weekends to save the souls of London University. Sir Walter Moberley became principal in his retirement, the former chairman of the UGC and author of the once celebrated *The Crisis in the Universities* - which was that Christ-ianity was ebbing.

Each weekend was on "Moral Responsibility and..." And law, engineering, medicine, economics, German, they waded through the disciplines.

Old Sir Walter would always fall asleep in the chair, but then wake up to give a perfunctory summary of the points the speaker had made on his eccentric subject. Quite simply he had heard it all before. I begin to see how that is possible.

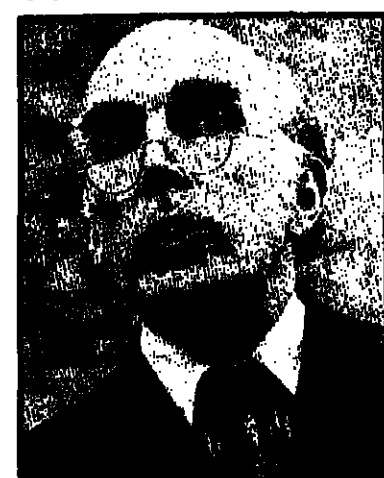
So I will write about a conference that has not yet taken place and something I have not heard before. I wrote an essay called "The Peaceable Kingdom" in 1964 questioning the common view that our history had been uniquely peaceable. I cannot remember what triggered it but it did come before the student troubles of 1968 and Northern Ireland again. I also wrote up some lectures to the British Humanists as *Crime, Rape and Gin: the reflections of a political philosopher on some problems relating to violence, pornography and drugs*, making very clear that I disliked and condemned these things, but casting doubt on Lord Longford's and St Malcolm's thesis of the time that they were leading to a breakdown of civilization as we know it; further I argued the need for clear criteria before looking people up rather than just disapproving of them publicly.

Though I have written nothing on football, football metaphors keep creeping into my prose, even in this column. The quality of my support, the creation of the National Advisory Bodies for England and Wales we have seen the emergence of new roles for the CNA, the validating universities, and other bodies involved in professional higher education, in the formation of educational policy. Sixthly, we have had a decade of confusion about the funding and control of the "maintained" sector, about the respective roles of the local authorities, the Department of Education and Science, prospective national bodies (and the NAB and WAB, created - it was said - for a three-year period) - at the same time as major changes have taken place in the functions of the University Grants Committee.

These and other alterations have produced uncertainty, competition, mistrust and conflict. There is daily disfigurement of position, status, finance, control. The polytechnics, the Open University, the colleges and institutes of higher education (both maintained and voluntary), represent the entry into higher education of categories previously not accepted as part of that definition. Such institutions now operate, however, in a confused and confusing semi-system. They are uncertain of their financial futures, their limitations and re-alignments in their content.

A new National University would be the largest part of the total university system - but it should be remembered that the largest block of under-graduate in higher education is

## Violence and the sport of conferences



Bernard Crick

for the Royal Shakespeare Company used to be like that I gave to Arsenal, but now it is only the Labour Party that I'll stick to, through thick and thin, whatever it does: I'm too old to seek bliss elsewhere and paying by standing order takes away any annual *crise de conscience* when Ken Livingstone is visiting Belfast or Beirut. Also in a paper on the aims of political education I argued from my experience in refereeing under 11 football against the Rule of Law: still less what we say it should mean to them (like respecting Harold Wilson and the Rule of Law).

"Focus", indeed; for the studies I'm looking at (having got myself into this mess) are all really about social violence and youth delinquency in general. I suppose professional football in attracting huge crowds in a continuous adversarial posture (say unlike racing crowds), and in very poor conditions, such as all standing (unlike boxing or wrestling crowds) and many drunk (because the bars within the ground usually remain open, the profit being as essential as sweeties to Oxford Colleges), is asking for it.

All I feel sure about is that people who want to improve the game as a spectator spectacle are to be encouraged, but they shouldn't sell their arguments by claiming a likely diminishment of violence: that lies in outside society. Can the academy say to the clubs much more than that the underlying causes of social violence are imperfectly related to what triggers off specific outbreaks, and that palliatives are fairly obvious but difficult - whether for the Football Association or Northern Ireland office: less unemployment and more accommodation.

My intellectual difficulty is this: they have already wisely closed up the target and packed the goal mouth with the subtle. Professional football with large crowds is indeed a focus for disorder. But would anyone really say that they are - either by

way of blame or confession - a cause? Or that being the focus there is very much they can do about it? Or that there is clearly more social disorder now than in the past, rather than that we are now more in control of it and measure it (over short runs) more carefully? Traditionally magistrates used to ban large crowds as being likely to cause disorder. Only Wesley's preachings and Chartist demonstrations broke these rules. Even fairs and markets were heavily regulated and policed. Violence, moreover, is usually very specific: riots were about something, and if they "got out of hand" that was an imposed judgment, the rioters themselves usually knew what they were doing and were astonishingly precise. Houses were pulled down, by ropes from the front while the family got out the back, and while carriages were overturned and owners were stoned with mud and manure not killed, and the horses presumably unharnessed first - one never reads of London or Edinburgh mobs hurting horses.

Classrooms are sometimes a focus of violence, again of weirdly specific kinds; but does anyone except Sir Keith seriously think either that bad teachers can cause it (considering all the social causes of violence) or even that good teachers can do much about it? Presumably those who make trouble in and around football grounds go to do just that. It is a more communal, tribal almost, activity than smashing phone boxes or other publicly visible symbols of authority, that authority which (by what it has done or not done) cannot mean to them what it means to us (like respecting Harold Wilson and the Rule of Law).

"Focus", indeed; for the studies I'm looking at (having got myself into this mess) are all really about social violence and youth delinquency in general. I suppose professional football in attracting huge crowds in a continuous adversarial posture (say unlike racing crowds), and in very poor conditions, such as all standing (unlike boxing or wrestling crowds) and many drunk (because the bars within the ground usually remain open, the profit being as essential as sweeties to Oxford Colleges), is asking for it.

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the creation of the National Advisory Bodies for England and Wales we have seen the emergence of new roles for the CNA, the validating universities, and other bodies involved in professional higher education, in the formation of educational policy. Sixthly, we have had a decade of confusion about the funding and control of the "maintained" sector, about the respective roles of the local authorities, the Department of Education and Science, prospective national bodies (and the NAB and WAB, created - it was said - for a three-year period) - at the same time as major changes have taken place in the functions of the University Grants Committee.

These and other alterations have produced uncertainty, competition, mistrust and conflict. There is daily disfigurement of position, status, finance, control. The polytechnics, the Open University, the colleges and institutes of higher education (both maintained and voluntary), represent the entry into higher education of categories previously not accepted as part of that definition. Such institutions now operate, however, in a confused and confusing semi-system. They are uncertain of their financial futures, their limitations and re-alignments in their content.

A new National University would be the largest part of the total university system - but it should be remembered that the largest block of under-graduate in higher education is

Harold Silver

The author is Principal of Bulmerst College of Higher Education.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Building bridges across the binary system

Sir, - I congratulate you on your editorial concerning post-binary strategy (*THES*, April 8), emphasizing the fact that it must be firmly post-binary, not a reversion to pre-binary positions.

Having worked for some years in the university sector and then in a polytechnic, I can confirm the accuracy of much of your analysis, especially the need to reinterpret the role of local authorities in higher education. I have found the perspective of a professional institute valuable in this context. By far the greatest proportion of the Royal Institute of British Architects' educational process is conducted "under licence" within the publicly funded higher education system, but its primary concern is with professional formation not with the politics of

higher education. Inevitably, however, the scale of present developments require it to take a view and to seek to play an appropriate part in events. Through historical accident, its courses are run in institutions on both sides of the binary line and beyond. The royal institute values the variety of its system, which it wishes to preserve, and does not see professional education as belonging solely or mainly to any one type of organization. Since no precise forecast can be made of the profession's needs to the end of this century and in the next, it is desirable to produce flexible individuals of high calibre from a range of educational experiences.

Hence the formulation of policy which the royal institute is undertaking in this area is likely to be in tune

with much of what you say. We believe that all those thus concerned to see positive developments in the country's higher education on these lines can be encouraged by the participation of Christopher Ball and his staff at the National Advisory Body in this crucial period of change. That is why we sought and welcomed the establishment of the NAB/University Grants Committee working group on architectural education under Lord Esher, which we consider could be as significant for the future of the higher educational system as for the profession's education.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER A. GIBBS-KENNET,  
Director, Education and Professional Development,  
Royal Institute of British Architects.

### Citation analysis

Sir, - *THE TIMES* recently (February 25) published a full-page article on science quality control, reporting work done at the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University. The trade-mark laws require that I call to your attention the inadvertent misspelling of the title of our *Science Citation Index*, which should have appeared in italics. We are always pleased when *SCJ* is mentioned, but it is a proprietary name and this should be recognized.

I was somewhat surprised that your reporter did not allude to the extensive literature available on citation analysis. Some of the simplistic notions about the careless use of citation data give rise to heated debate. This is often because the users or readers of this information are insufficiently aware of the statistical and other factors influencing citation analysis. Even in your own pages (Curran, *THES*, October 22) you have carried statements recently rebutting some of the more common misunderstandings about simple citation counts.

What may not be appreciated is the much more sophisticated and subtle modelling work in scientometrics done by the Institute for Scientific Information and for others over the last several years, involving the techniques of co-citation cluster analysis, and the mapping of research front specialities. These techniques can remove most of the remaining causes for criticism of "simple" citation counts. Like any technique, these must be used with caution, and their interpretation requires great skill.

Yours sincerely,  
JAMES CAMERON,  
Manager (UK and Ireland),  
Institute for Scientific Information.

### Strong foundations

Sir, - I was most unhappy to see that the Open University Students' Association is asking that students should no longer be required to complete two compulsory foundation courses (*THES*, April 8).

The foundation courses are one of the most valuable contributions of the OU to higher education. For the mature student, even more than for the student who has recently left school, the breadth of knowledge gained from studying a subject outside his or her own chosen speciality is invaluable. It would be a pity if misguided pressure from students persuaded the senate to waive one of the rules on which quite literally the OU concept is founded.

Yours faithfully,  
W. B. LESSING,  
57 Comyns Gardens,  
London NW6.

### Teaching quality

Sir, - As a footnote to David Wright's letter (*THES*, April 15) on the quality of teaching in polytechnics and universities, can speakers name any other form of employment where not only are employers not allowed to dismiss the employees for inefficiency (academic tenure), they are not even allowed to attempt to assess the employee's efficiency (academic freedom)?

Yours faithfully,  
JENNIE LONGHURST,  
School of International Studies,  
Leeds Polytechnic.

### Loans v grants

Sir, - In an article entitled "Students may prefer loans to overdrafts" (*THES*, March 11), a claim is made that students see loans as an attractive option to the present grants system.

This ridiculous claim was made as a result of the survey Mr Bob Maclean, chairperson, National Union of Students Scotland, released showing nearly 40 per cent of students were on bank overdrafts. The most interesting point to arise from the survey has been ignored. The same questionnaire asked the question: "Would you go to university if there were no student grants?" 84 per cent "No". Heriot-Watt students replied "No". It would still be possible to twist the figures to suggest that 43 per cent of students on overdrafts was acceptance of a loans system.

### Private counsel

Sir, - The advent of the Youth Training Scheme has highlighted a problem that has long caused concern to those professionally engaged in student counselling. The word "counselling" is increasingly used to cover any kind of direction, guidance or advice, none of which necessarily falls within an acceptable definition of our work.

We see counselling as a non-directive, non-judgmental and confidential service in which students build up a relationship of trust within which they can work on the resolution of problems, the taking of their own vocational and personal decisions and generally move towards becoming responsible adults.

Despite some excellent guidelines produced via the Manpower Services Commission and the Further Education Unit, we see the danger of counselling roles in the Youth Training Scheme being taken by tutors or supervisors who, however well-intentioned, have only brief training in the relevant skills, on courses that vary in content, style and ethos in different parts of the country, and

where the trainers themselves vary in background.

While counselling skills can be deployed by staff at a variety of levels. It is worth noting that our own training amounts to at least a year's work at graduate level and many members also undergo regular supervision and continuing development in order to maintain their expertise.

Considering the potential importance for the lives of many young people of the way they are handled in this new scheme, it is not surprising that anxiety was expressed at our recent annual general meeting. Our "umbrella" body, the British Association for Counselling, has already made representations to the Manpower Services Commission on behalf of the counselling movement; the imminence of the Youth Training Scheme makes it necessary for us to add our voice publicly to those who are concerned. We do not want to be associated with counselling used as coercion.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER H. CROWTHER,  
Chairman,  
Association for Student Counselling.

### Library use

Sir, - With reference to your article on academic publishing "Books in a bind" (*THES*, April 8), as a librarian it seems to me that what is truly symptomatic of the predicament of the student is not the suspected increase in lending but the ever-increasing number of times that the cost-of-living index.

Although a complexity of reasons will lie behind this increase in the number of times people have used university libraries, most academic librarians would accept that increasing reliance on reserve and reference copies of course texts is a contributing factor and that the trend is likely to continue as long as libraries are under funded.

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD NICHOLSON,  
Assistant Librarian,  
British Library of Political and Economic Science,  
London School of Economics.

### Kent and Oxford

Sir, - In an otherwise highly illuminating article on the possible creation of a department of adult and continuing education at Warwick University (*THES*, April 8) one minor error crept in. Although Surrey did take over responsibility for adult and

continuing education from London University, we (like Sussex) devolved from Oxford which controlled university adult education for many decades.

Yours faithfully,  
A. T. BARBROOK,  
University of Kent School of Continuing Education.

## Making the most of your friends

Sir, - In a leading article (*THES*, April 15), you built on the foundation of the account by Mr Footman of the "Fund-raising, friend-raising" activities of the North American universities to consider the situation in Britain. Most of our universities include within the definition of their membership "the graduates" - certainly the numerically largest part of the whole. As you rightly observe, old student associations and clubs are no longer fashionable, but this "membership" of the graduates does continue through the convocations.

The majority of the universities have these with powers and privileges which are varied but nevertheless quite real. Indeed in recent years several of the newer universities have been active in establishing them for themselves. A considerable number of these convocations come together each year at an annual conference to consider issues of common interest and concern.

All of them believe the role of graduates to be of significance and value both to the universities and to society as a whole. At no time has it been more important that intellectual bridges are built and maintained between universities and the nation at large. These bridges are essentially for two-way traffic with knowledge and ideas being exchanged for the hard facts of industry and commerce. Both the fabric of these bridges and much of the traffic upon them originates in the graduates and their organizations.

As you rightly conclude, "there is a community of concern" and I join with you in urging that this should be recognized, strengthened and involved so that its potential may be more fully used to the benefit of the universities and hence of the graduates themselves.

Yours faithfully,  
K. W. ALLEN,  
President,  
Conference of University Convocations.

### Professional skills

Sir, - Is it not ironic that in an issue which highlighted Sir Keith Joseph's plans to improve the quality of school teaching by among other things, "an increase in teacher-training with recent school experience" (*THES*, March 25) Exeter University school of education should be advertising a Social Science Research Council linked studentship to read for the degree of PhD in primary education without requiring candidates to have any teaching experience, nor even apparently a postgraduate certificate of education?

*THES* carried a similar announcement from Leicester University school of education indicating a willingness to consider even present undergraduates and suggesting only that "some teaching experience would be welcomed". These are no doubt excellent openings for the anthropologists, sociologists and philosophers who, according to the same article in *THE TIMES*, Sir Keith may bar from becoming teachers, but they indicate one of the possible causes for so much pedagogic theory being divorced from the "coffice" of the classroom.

On another point, your leader comment concerning teachers that "none of the negative factors of the early 1970s continue to apply" is seriously misinformed. Pay is 30 per cent below the 1974 Houghton award and apart from this new recruits to the teaching profession can expect poorly-equipped classrooms, poorly-motivated pupils, low morale, lack of real promotion prospects and lack of recognition for their work.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GARNER,  
13 Eastbury Avenue,  
Tilghurst,  
Reading.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or divert them if necessary.

## Union View

## The chaos for overseas students

"Ordinary residence", "three-year rule", "Scarman ruling" - all these phrases have been common parlance among Department of Education and Science officials, local authorities, the National Union of Students and others. They all relate to the position of overseas students and immigrants vis-a-vis tuition fees and grants. "Ordinary residence" means living here, according to the Scarman ruling of last December, for more or less any purpose, including education. The three-year rule is the unpleasant device by which newly arrived immigrants have to wait three years before being defined as "home students" and thus able to benefit from home student fees and grants. This is a particularly unnecessary rule, saving negligible amounts of money, but causing distress to a small but significant number of new immigrants wishing to go to college.

Are you confused yet? So are we, and so is the DES, but it is its fault, and not ours. Following the Scarman ruling, it has now decided to amend the awards regulations to ensure that potential students from overseas do not think that they can study here for three years at further education colleges, then become eligible for grants. This was no great surprise to us, but what did surprise us, after taking our own legal counsel on the implications of the Scarman ruling, was that the Government has created an arbitrary cut-off point at 1979 for retrospective payments on appeal to local authorities, and that many students on course this year are to be excluded because of the inordinate



length of time taken by the DES to issue instructions to the local authorities.

Such students will now have no option but to appeal if retrospective payments on the basis of written applications are refused. If no written application was made, because local authorities advised students that it would not be worth it, the legal situation is even more unclear. The NUS will be pursuing these issues through the courts, if necessary.

As yet, we have no ruling from the DES on fees. The NUS is not altogether surprised that the fees issue is tangling the Government so long to sort out, giving the mess that had been allowed to exist prior to the Scarman ruling. We believe that under the Race Relations Act of 1976, a student who has been wrongfully specified as an overseas student for fees purposes has a sound legal basis for repayment. The DES should recognize this and make money available for such repayments. No college should be allowed to penalize a student who thinks she or he is in this category, in the absence of guidance from the DES, and the NUS will take action against any college which attempts to impose academic sanctions on overseas students in doubt about their status. It is the insistence upon charging a differential fee to overseas students that has caused this chaos, and, more importantly, has prevented many poor students from overseas from benefiting from an education in this relatively wealthy country. With a General Election coming up, we hope that opposition parties will devise a more generous and workable system for overseas students and immigrants, and in the meantime, the Government must now make good the implications of the Scarman ruling on fees at the very least, and do this immediately, before students on course approach vital exams.

Sarah Veale  
John Murray

Sarah Veale is vice president welfare and John Murray executive officer of the National Union of Students.